

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNES HEGEMONISM OF SUPERPOWERS

HK051044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "To Preserve World Peace, It Is Essential To Oppose Hegemonism"]

[Text] Preserving world peace and opposing hegemonism are two aspects which cannot be separated and are closely related to each other. In the present-day world imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism are the main forces which threaten the independence and security of various countries. The main threat to world peace comes from the hegemonism pursued by the superpowers. If we fail to oppose hegemonism and let the hegemonists run amuck, preserving world peace is only empty talk.

Hegemonism is very discredited now and it has become fashionable to oppose it; even the large and small hegemonists are clamoring about "opposing hegemonism" and are posing as heroes in opposing hegemonism, while describing others as hegemonists. Therefore it is very necessary to understand clearly what hegemonism actually is.

Hegemonism means pursuing a policy of foreign aggression and expansion and seeking to gain hegemony over a region or over the whole world. To determine whether a country is pursuing hegemonism or not, one should look not at its area or population or the size of its armed forces but at what kind of foreign policy it pursues. Not all large countries necessarily pursue hegemonism, but certain small countries practice it and do so ferociously with the support of a superpower.

The word hegemonism derives from Greek history. It originally referred to the control of bigger city-states over smaller ones. Later the meaning of the word changed. It meant that by relying on their power, some countries violated the sovereignty and independence of others and interfered in their internal affairs and tried to control and rule them. At the end of the 19th century and early in the 20th century, capitalism entered the stage of imperialism. Big imperialist powers resorted to force in order to carve up colonies and spheres of influence and expand their territory. In this process the situation in which several big powers contended for hegemony occurred. This led to two world wars. After World War II, due to the upsurge of national liberation movements and the collapse of the colonial system, the old-line imperialists declined. Availing itself of this opportunity, a superpower tried to seek hegemony in the world. However, in a war of aggression, it was exhausted and gradually became weak. Another superpower took this opportunity to rise abruptly and tried to replace it. To seek hegemony over the world these two superpowers have carried out frenzied arms expansion to snatch strategic points and resources in the world. They have exercised control over other countries by various means, maintained and expanded their spheres of influence or even personally carried out armed intervention and launched wars of aggression or supported local hegemonists to do so. The hegemonism pursued by superpowers is a threat to the independence and security of various countries and to the peace and security of the world.

The present-day world is not quiet. In Europe the two military groups confront each other severely with swords drawn and bows bent. In the southern part of Africa, the racial sovereign in South Africa and foreign mercenary troops are still running amuck. On the banks of the Red Sea, conflicts occur from time to time and the flames are still burning. In the Middle East, Israel is swollen with arrogance and has repeatedly carried out armed provocation against its neighboring countries. In Afghanistan, the Soviet aggressor troops have brutally carried out a bloody massacre. In Indochina, Vietnam has continued to carry out its war of aggression in Kampuchea. In Latin America, disturbances occur repeatedly over the Caribbean Sea; the area has become another hot point in the world.

In a word, disturbances and unrest have occurred in various parts of the world. Local wars have never stopped. The danger of world war has increased. This cannot but arouse grave concern among all peace-loving countries and people.

Some people have spread a theory to the effect that almost all of today's disputes and conflicts occur in the Third World and that it is evident that the source of tension and the danger of war lies in the contradictions between Third World countries, not in the rivalry between the superpowers. This idea is a complete reversal of right and wrong. It is indeed true that, due to problems left over from history, certain conflicts frequently occur among countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. However, but for superpower intervention, these conflicts could be rationally solved relatively easily through peaceful consultation and even if a fierce conflict broke out it would not be difficult to quell. In fact, the superpower's shadow can always be seen behind Third World conflicts. In their contention for spheres of influence, the superpowers frequently take advantage of and widen the differences among Third World countries in order to gain a foothold in a Third World country or region. Herein lie the incessant turmoils of these regions. The rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers is now taking place mainly in the Third World. Therefore Third World countries are the direct victims of this rivalry. There is no justification whatsoever to put the blame on them for the turbulence and the threat to peace.

There are also people who spread the theory that a fierce rivalry between the superpowers can be avoided and the danger of world war reduced so long as the spheres of influence they have defined are acknowledged. This is also absurd. First, this is equivalent to requiring peoples of countries throughout the world to acknowledge that the superpowers can have their own spheres of influence, and thus recognize their hegemonic rule over the world. What guarantees could there then be for the independence and sovereignty of other countries? Moreover, this theory is extremely unrealistic. Each of the two superpowers seeks to overwhelm the other and exercise world hegemony and the contradictions between them are irreconcilable. Each seeks to undermine the other and weaken the other's strength and gain superiority for dominating its opponent. It can be said that their contest for supremacy, especially in the military field, is both the major aspect of their rivalry and also the main means by which they pursue global expansion. It is an unrealistic illusion to imagine that the superpowers could cease their contest for hegemony.

Historical experiences and reality tell us that peace cannot be preserved by being forbearing and conciliatory or gained through begging. Persistent opposition to hegemonism is the sole correct way to guarantee world peace and international security. Viewing the hegemonists' aggressive and expansionist activities, every step they take is not an isolated or partial measure but is aimed at serving their strategy of seeking hegemony. The peoples of all countries must, therefore, give tit for tat and never yield an inch. No matter who is pursuing hegemony or where, he must be opposed and his strategic plan disrupted. When they violate the sovereignty of other countries and interfere in their internal affairs, we should rally together to attack them and put pressure on them so that they retreat. When they use various kinds of pretexts to carry out political infiltration into other countries, exploit them economically and control them militarily, we should join in fighting against them so that their plots will fail. When they resort to force to invade and occupy the territories of other countries, we should support those countries which are invaded to resist such aggression, or pin down the aggressor forces so that they get bogged down in a quagmire and are unable to extricate themselves. So long as the people of all countries unite as one, support one another and wage a resolute struggle against all manifestations of hegemonism, world peace can be preserved.



ANDROPOV AGREES TO HOLD SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

OW310734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said on New Year's Eve that Moscow and Washington could narrow the gaps between their positions on nuclear arms through negotiations and create conditions for a compromise agreement, according to TASS today.

The most important thing, he said, is to achieve fair and mutually acceptable agreements in accord with the principle of equality and equal security at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, to achieve agreements and to take practical measures to implement them.

In an interview with American newspaper political commentator Kingsbury Smith, Andropov said he hoped Washington would show goodwill towards his proposal put forward recently.

Andropov told Kingsbury that the Soviet Union and the United States could cooperate in removing the more dangerous seats of armed conflicts, for instance, in the Middle East.

He also agreed to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, but he stressed that good preparatory work is needed for the success of such a meeting.

Romberg: Proposal 'Premature'

OW310738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department Deputy Spokesman Alan Romberg today reiterated the position of the U.S. administration that to hold a summit at this point "would be premature."

Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has said that a summit with U.S. President Reagan could be a "very effective" way of developing Soviet-U.S. relations if there is "good preparation."

In Washington today, Romberg responded that he knew of "no active intention or plan at this point to arrange a summit".

Andropov's statement came as a reply to one of the questions submitted to him by an American correspondent through the U.S. Embassy to Moscow concerning the possibility of a summit meeting with President Reagan. Andropov replied, "The Soviet leadership has always viewed contacts at the highest level as one of the very effective methods of developing relations among states. Now, too, we continue to hold this view. But, of course, good preparation is necessary to make such a meeting a success."

Romberg also said he did not see any specific difference between the Soviet position and that of the U.S. administration's. "A carefully prepared summit would be something that would be considered if it would be likely to produce fruitful results," he said.

USSR PLAN IN ARMS TALKS WITH U.S. ASSESSED

HK311032 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "A New U.S.-Soviet Controversy Arises"]

[Text] Soviet leaders recently advanced certain new proposals on disarmament. One of the proposals concerning medium-range missiles in Europe has drawn extensive attention from the West. The Soviets themselves have called this a good proposal which might lead to "an explicit and fair agreement," saying that "now, the U.S. has yet to react."

The U.S. State Department immediately announced its rejection of the Soviet proposal, alleging that "it will deprive us of the deterrent against the threat (of SS-20 missiles)." It seems that the Soviet Union's new proposal will breed a new controversy between the two superpowers.

Compared with the old proposal, the new Soviet proposal comprises something new. The main point is that the Soviet Union for the first time has proposed cutting the number of its medium-range missiles in Europe equal to the total number of existing missiles of Britain and France. However, as for this new proposal, not only the United States announced that it is "unacceptable," but some principal West European countries also criticized it. Western countries believe that it cannot bring a solution to the imbalance of nuclear power in Europe, which is often called for by the West.

According to available information, the Soviet Union now has more than 600 medium-range missiles; more than half of them are SS-20 missiles. A great number of these missiles are deployed in the west part of the Soviet Union, and a small number in the east. Western countries worry very much over this powerful, accurate triple-head missile. Defense experts of the Western countries estimate that there will still be about 160 SS-20 missiles in Europe even though a reduction would be made in line with the new Soviet proposal. Those 160 missiles are still more powerful than all the nuclear forces of Britain and France. They are also uncertain about what the Soviet Union will do with the missiles which would be removed from Europe. They said that in fact it would be "meaningless," if the SS-20 missiles are moved from the west of the Urals to the east. Doing so can hardly lessen the menace to the West Europe. Therefore, certain observers in the Western countries pointed out that the new Soviet proposal has "something flexible and has made a step forward," but "this step is too small to convince people much." The Soviet Union "will still maintain nuclear superiority in Europe." Therefore, "the proposal cannot be considered a big breakthrough." Britain and France believe that their nuclear power should not be involved in the Geneva disarmament talks. The nuclear power of the two countries is mainly submarine-launching missiles. Now, the Soviet Union equates such missiles with its land-based medium-range missiles, so this does not sit well with the two countries. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that the proposal was aimed at diverting the key problem. British Prime Minister Thatcher pointed out that the purpose of this proposal is no doubt aimed at making the United States unable to deploy land-medium-range missiles in Europe.

The U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe have lasted a year with no results. The meeting was adjourned at the end of November. At the conference table, the position of both sides was diametrically opposed. Both sides also attacked each other after the adjournment of the meeting. The Soviet Union believed that the U.S. Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles, which are planned for deployment in Europe, constitute a great threat to the safety of Europe. The United States denounced that the Soviet Union was making unceasing efforts to deploy SS-20 missiles, thus creating USSR nuclear supremacy in Europe. At the conference of the NATO foreign ministers held in the first half of December, this organization reiterated its support for the position of the United States in the negotiations and declared that if no concrete agreement is reached, NATO will work on its plan of deploying new missiles of the United States by the end of 1983.

Therefore, the year 1983 is a year of crucial importance. The new Soviet plan, which was put forward on such an occasion, is in reality a counterproposal to the U.S. "zero option."

It attempts to dissuade the United States from deploying new guided missiles in Europe by reducing the number of medium-range missiles. Because if the United States deploys new missiles in Europe, the relative nuclear strength of both sides will naturally be changed. The strength of the NATO countries will be enhanced to cope with the Soviet medium-range missiles. The USSR is certainly reluctant to see this.

The new Soviet plan is also aimed at winning over public opinion in West Europe.

At present, in the United States as well as in various European countries, an anti-nuclear peace movement is just unfolding and has brought much pressure to bear on their governments. Especially in the course of the economic recession and in the unstable political situation in some Western European countries, the question of nuclear weapons has become more sensitive. Although there are no great changes in the new Soviet plan with regard to its essence and stand, its methods have become more flexible. Its purpose is to push the United States onto a passive position by making a concession in form, so that it will be forced to give in. At the same time, the Western anti-nuclear movement will be pushed forward and the support of the Western European countries for the modernization plan of NATO nuclear forces will be weakened. However, the United States is not to be outdone. In accordance with the dual decision adopted by the NATO countries in 1979 (that is, while holding talks with the USSR, they will start preparing to deploy new U.S. missiles), it has done its utmost to defend Reagan's "zero option," and has given enormous publicity to the Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles. It declared that unless the threat of the Soviet medium-range missiles is eliminated, the NATO countries will not give up the plan of deploying new missiles in Europe.

The United States and the USSR have been holding disarmament talks year after year under a multitude of names and have been arguing all the time. While the talks are being held, the arms race between the two countries has also been stepped up day by day. The fundamental reason for this is that both sides lack all sincerity in the talks. All "plans" they have put forward during the talks are aimed at crippling the other and strengthening one's own self. It is predictable that in the coming new year, the United States and the Soviet Union will continue to argue over the "disarmament" plans they put forward during the talks. It is not easy for them to make progress or achieve a compromise in a short time.

#### UK'S PYM CALLS FOR SOVIET DISARMAMENT OFFER

OW050755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] London, January 4 (XINHUA) --British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today called on the Soviet Union to make "a really serious offer" on nuclear disarmament as Warsaw Pact leaders opened a two-day summit meeting in Prague.

Speaking in a television interview tonight, Pym said that Moscow's recent proposals for medium-range nuclear weapons fell well short of the West's demand for a "zero option" on both sides. "It has got to take account of a balance, a proper balance between the two sides," he added.

NATO plans to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the end of this year to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles, unless arms reduction talks between Moscow and Washington succeed.

Pym urged the Soviet Union to have a genuine commitment to a proper dialogue with the West. The two sides had to respect each other's security needs, he said. Pym also appealed to Moscow to let the Poles run their country more in a way which they wish.

U.S. SEEN BEHIND ISRAELI ARMS TO LATIN AMERICA

HK050442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong: "Two Combined Into One"]

[Text] The International Strategic Research Institute based in London described in a report that Israel is like "an 800-pound gorilla and the Begin government can occupy whatever places in the West Bank area it wants to."

However, this gorilla is not content with freely displaying its brutish nature in the Middle East. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, its long arm has extended into Latin America.

According to reports, Israel has been supplying weapons to one of the belligerent parties respectively in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica and has dispatched some instructor officers to help military juntas in those countries repress guerrilla forces and to support some reactionary armed forces.

Not long ago Israeli Defense Minister Sharon hastily went to visit Honduras. When asked by reporters whether the U.S. Government agrees with the activities Israel is engaged in in Latin America, a State Department official said without a bit of ambiguity: "We absolutely agree; we have indicated that we appreciate all their assistance to us."

After the Reagan administration announced that it would not provide weapons for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica, Israel immediately grasped this opportunity and wasted no time to act as an agent. What is not convenient for the United States to do overtly has been done by Israel. This cooperation was carried out wonderfully and can be described as two being combined into one.

U.S. REFUSAL TO PAY SEABED AUTHORITY SHARE NOTED

OW311942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 31 (XINHUA) -- The United States will not pay its one million U.S. dollars annual share of the costs of the preparatory commission of the U.N. Sea-Bed Authority.

This was announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday in his statement at Palm Springs of California. He said that the funds "are destined to finance the very aspects of the Law of the Sea Treaty that are unacceptable to the U.S."

Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea Conference, declared that Reagan's decision is "very unfortunate". "If every state takes decisions on its own, that is the start of fiscal irresponsibility and we would never find the funds to balance the U.N.'s budget," he said.

The U.N. Law of the Sea Convention was opened for signature on Dec. 10 at Montego Bay of Jamaica. 119 nations signed the convention. The United States and other major Western industrial countries did not sign it, but only the U.S. expressed total rejection. The stubborn attitude of the U.S. was censured by a great many states at the session.

OPEC, FUTURE OF WORLD OIL MARKET EXAMINED

OW311915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 31 Dec 82

[By XINHUA correspondent Zhong Dong]

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- 1982 has witnessed greater efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to close ranks to deal with oil glut and other challenges. The coming year will prove still more trying for the organization.

With the demand in the world oil market decreased and divergencies among the member states widened the OPEC, the largest raw material-exporting organization of the Third World, has this year gone through the most difficult time since its birth 22 years ago.

The economic recession in the West has persisted with industrial production on the wane. On the other hand, efforts to save oil and to diversify energy sources have proved effectual in a number of countries. Hence there have been a diminishing demand and declining prices for oil on the world market.

The downward price trend had threatened the hard-won control of the OPEC over market prices and given rise to contradictions among the OPEC members vying for deals by offering lower prices, thereby endangering the very existence and stability of the organization itself.

In this context, the OPEC decided to stabilize prices by reducing production. Member states also went to aid the Nigeria to counter strong pressures from Western monopoly oil companies trying to import its oil at lower prices. As a result of these measures, oil prices started to go up in the middle of the year and business became active again.

Nevertheless, the reduction of oil production brought financial difficulties to member states as well. According to estimates published in an OPEC secretariat communique, the member states as a whole suffered an unfavorable trade balance in 1982, for the first time in the OPEC history. The red figure could be one of 9.5 billion U.S. dollars. Consequently, a number of its members had to slow down their development and cut back import. Some even had to seek funds on international money markets.

Moreover, as supply continued to be in excess, outside pressures upon the OPEC for price cuts stayed and contradictions within the organization kept up. For instance, the issue of ceiling output, which again failed to find solution at the 66th OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna this month, remains open for further discussions.

However, the meeting did agree to keep the benchmark price per barrel at 34 dollars and to raise daily ceiling output by one million to 18.5 million barrels. This showed that the OPEC is still pursuing a policy of limiting production for stable prices, a fact indicative of the common desire of the OPEC member states to remain united.

West economists predicted that the economic stagnation in the West will continue in 1983. Therefore, in the new year, the demand for oil will not increase considerably. Neither will major oil companies expand their inventories, at a time of easy availability.

On the other hand, however, world oil production keeps expanding. Non-OPEC producers, such as Mexico and Britain, are turning out a great deal more. Increasing oil export from the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, is also adding to the excessive supply. The OPEC countries, then, will have another year of difficulty in 1983.

With new challenges in anticipation, the OPEC countries seem ready to maintain unity and try to avoid any possible split. Expressing support for this idea, AL-ITTihad (UNITY), a newspaper of the United Arab Emirates, pointed out in a recent editorial that the 13 member countries of the OPEC are "in the same boat." "If the boat sinks, all of them will get drowned," the editorial noted.



AFP: MINISTRY DENIES ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT U.S.

OW050910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 5 (AFP) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today denied a report that Premier Zhao Ziyang was planning to visit the United States in the summer.

The ministry's Information Department refuted a Tokyo newspaper's report which said the Chinese leader would go to Washington to meet President Ronald Reagan.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is expected here early next month for talks with Chinese leaders. It is likely he will meet Mr Zhao then.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. SCIENTISTS 3 JANUARY

OW031714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met this afternoon with scientists from the United States attending a symposium on condensed matter physics now being held in Beijing. They include both Chinese-American and Chinese scientists residing in the United States.

The symposium, sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is to be held from December 28 to January 4.

The scientists are F.F. Fang, C.C. Wang, F.Y. Wu, C.W. Woo, Albert F. Yee, B.W. Lee, Daniel J. Lam, G. Fan, L.L. Chang, C.L. Ngai, C.Y. Huang, and Joe Wong. Also present was Professor Chih Kung Jen, who is lecturing in Beijing.

Fang Yi briefed the guests on China's recent economic, scientific and technological developments. Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was also present.

SHANGHAI MAYOR MEETS ADM HYMAN RICKOVER

OW050933 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Mayor Wang Daohan met and feted retired U.S. Admiral Hyman Rickover, Mrs Rickover and their party on 2 January. The host and guests had a friendly conversation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK050237 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Xi Linsheng [1598 2651 3932]: "A Voice in the Wilderness"]

[Text] The article entitled "An Issue Concerning Values" carried by the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is well worth reading.

The United States is now bogged down in the most serious economic crisis in the postwar period and U.S. society is experiencing bitter unrest.



Upon careful consideration, some American people feel that the United States cannot be freed from a crisis solely by relying on material or economic strength; it is necessary to "resume the advocacy of civilization and courtesy" and "to wage a spiritual revolution" so as to "bring about the awakening of the United States in morality and spirit." This is because "the U.S. economy will be almost unable to recover if American people's moral and spiritual impetus is not strengthened first."

This, in fact, is not a new notion. Thirteen years ago, former U.S. President Nixon said in his inaugural speech: "We found ourselves very affluent in material things but very poor in spirit. We can land on the moon with a high degree of accuracy, but we are still in a dreadful state of chaos on the earth. ...we are disintegrating and lack unanimity. What we can see around us is nothing more than meaningless life which contains no substance." He called this "a spiritual crisis."

Spiritual civilization in essence means that people, encouraged by noble ideals, cherish lofty sentiments and selfless mutual relations. Two centuries ago, when Western Europe was breaking up the feudal system, the United States of America was born and became the first bourgeois republic in the world. Its slogan of "democracy and freedom" aroused the people under the oppression of feudalism. The Statue of Liberty thus became an emblem symbolizing the people longing for freedom. Impelled by the ideals of democracy and freedom, the American people opened up border areas and carried out overseas expansion. In the course of development, a small number of people became rich, while "democracy and freedom" become their weapons for maintaining monopoly and control in the United States and in the world. The progressive role of this slogan in history has gradually disappeared. The United States thus lost its ideals and lost the spiritual strength which can unite the whole people in their struggle for a lofty objective. The whole nation was thus bogged down in a disorderly situation in which "every person seeks interests for himself and God takes care of every person."

This made the United States a man of wealth materially but a spiritual pauper. The separation of material civilization from spiritual civilization made the society develop in a lopsided way and led to the disintegration of the nation. But all this is the inevitable outcome of the capitalist social system. This system "leaves no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, and callous 'cash payment.'" It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervor, of chivalrous enthusiasm, of philistine sentimentalism, in the icy water of egotistical calculation."

It is true that those people who urged the United States to wake up in morality and spirit have more or less perceived the crucial reasons for the problems existing in the society which ostensibly glitters but inwardly rots. They hoped that people could realize that for a developed country like the United States, which is regarded by people as having a high degree of material civilization, "spiritual civilization" is also imperative. If this kind desire more or less reflects the aspiration of a vast number of American people who are seeking their way out and shaking off spiritual depression, then the people will eventually wake up. They will find the correct orientation for themselves in the current meaningless and depressing life. However, in this society which is centered on self-interest, good intentions and actions of some individuals can hardly be accepted and followed by the people in general. So this can hardly prevent the society from disintegration. No wonder the article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR lamented that the appeal for restoring spiritual civilization was ignored like "a voice in the wilderness."

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE

OW010954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said this morning in his new year message that his country gained important successes in economic and social development in 1982.

He said in the message: "We have concluded the year 1982 with new, important successes in the economic and social development, in the improvement of the homeland's material and spiritual wealth under the difficult conditions created by the ever more marked crisis of the world economy and by certain shortcomings manifest in various fields of activity."

He said: "We have achieved outstanding results in enhancing the farm production, turning out 1,000 kgs of cereals per head.

"The activity to be carried out next year focuses on the implementation of the strategic, economic and political target of promoting our homeland to a new stage of development, of achieving a new quality of work and life in all domains," he said.

Referring to the international situation, he said, that in 1982 the international political life grew more complicated and deteriorated ever more. The world economic crisis sharpened, the policy of strength and interference in other countries' home affairs manifested itself, certain military conflicts grew tougher and new ones broke out, the arms race intensified, the danger of new wars heightened, including the danger of a new world, nuclear war.

He said: "We think that it is now really possible that the peoples do have the necessary force to change the course of events, in order to achieve in 1983 the changing of the political course toward catastrophe. It is necessary that all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the peoples everywhere strengthen their unity, solidarity and collaboration and very firmly act till it is not too late, till nuclear bombs are not dropped, in order to achieve general disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, and a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peaceful and equal collaboration among all nations of the world."

ROMANIA MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC

OW310904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 30 (XINHUA) -- A grand meeting was held in the Republican Palace here today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and other party and state leaders were present at the celebration meeting. Speaking at the meeting, vice-president of the State Council Manea Manescu said that in the past 35 years, the country traversed several historical periods and has achieved great and decisive successes in socialist construction. The country's industrial production is now 50 times that in 1938. Such a powerful industrial base has created conditions for the development of other sectors of the economy, especially agriculture. Agricultural production value increased 3.5 times in the same period and national income increased 15 fold.

Referring to the international situation, he said that the basic question in the present international life is to prevent war and avoid a nuclear disaster.

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This keen desire of the people of all countries can be realized only through disarmament, firstly nuclear disarmament.

At the end of the meeting, several hundred artists gave a large-scale song and dance performance which reflected the great successes achieved in industry, agriculture and other fields in the past 17 years since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Liberated on August 23, 1944, Romania abolished monarchy and founded the People's Republic on December 30, 1947.

#### Anniversary Reception Held

OW291636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- A reception to mark the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a republic was given here tonight by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association.

Present at the reception were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu.

Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Lu Yu, vice-mayor of Beijing Municipality.

#### POLISH ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1983-85 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW301226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Poland's national income in 1983 is expected to be 2-2.5 percent and industrial production 4 percent more than this year's. This is specified in the 1983-85 national economic plan which was discussed and approved by the Polish National Assembly (Sejm) today at the end of its two-day meeting. The National Assembly also discussed and approved the 1983 budget bill, and adopted a resolution on the 1983 balance of payments.

Under the 1983-85 plan, production in agriculture and the food industry will increase by 1.5-2.4 percent and commodity and service prices by 15 percent in 1983. It is estimated that state expenditures in the 1983 budget will surpass state income by 151 billion zloty, which will ensure a budget deficit smaller than this year's.

In foreign trade, 1983 will be another year of more imports from the comecon states than Poland's exports to them. Poland's aggregated foreign debts to the Comecon states will amount to 320 billion zloty. In its trade with the West in 1983, Poland's exports will be 700 million U.S. dollars more than its imports. In spite of this fact, Poland's debts owed to the West will still be up by 3,000 million dollars.

In the 1983 loan-extending plan, the state bank will provide loans only for those enterprises which will be able to pay back.

The chief goal of the three year economic plan is to tide over the economic crisis, restore balance to the domestic market and the budget, and start restructuring of the national economy. In order to further raise the living standard of the people, investment in agriculture and the food industry has to account for 30 percent of the overall national investment by 1985, if not sooner.

ZHAO CONCLUDES TRIP TO CONGO, FLIES TO ZAMBIA

## Greeted on Arrival in Congo

OW041526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here this morning to pay an official and friendly visit to the Congo at the invitation of the Congolese Government.

Premier Zhao was greeted at the airport by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo; Jean-Pierre Thystere Tohicaya, member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour (CPL) and head of the party's department of education and ideology; Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the Congolese Government; Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs; and other members of the CPL Political Bureau and government ministers as well as about two thousand people.

Chinese Ambassador to the Congo Hu Shudu and other foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport where Congolese and Chinese national flags were flying. Guns of salute were fired. The welcoming Congolese people in festive costumes waved Congolese and Chinese national flags, shouting slogans such as "Welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang!" "Long Live Sino-Congolese Friendship!" "Long Live the Cooperation Between the Chinese and Congolese Peoples!"

A Congolese Pioneer tied a red scarf round the neck of Premier Zhao and two little Congolese girls presented bouquets to him. An orchestra played the Chinese and Congolese national anthems. Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Sassou-Nguesso, reviewed the guard of honor. Then, Premier Zhao walked up to the masses amidst ovations and acclamations. Congolese young people sang and danced to the strains of their national music. They also sang Chinese songs in Chinese.

Accompanied by President Sassou-Nguesso, Premier Zhao also reviewed a military procession at the airport.

Before leaving the airport, Premier Zhao issued a statement to Congolese reporters and answered their questions. He said: "My African tour is aimed at learning from the Congolese people and other African peoples. I hope that my visit to the Congo and my African tour will help enhance the mutual understanding and friendship and further strengthen unity and cooperation between China and the Congo and between China and Africa."

## Visits Late President's Grave

OW041646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang placed a wreath at the mausoleum of the late Congolese President Marien Ngouabi this morning. The ribbon on the wreath is inscribed with the words: "Dedicated to Marien Ngouabi, late President of the Congolese Party of Labour and president of the republic, a friend of the Chinese people!"

Accompanied by Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma and Minister of Culture, Arts and Scientific Research Jean-Baptiste Taty-Loutard, Premier Zhao observed one-minute silence in front of the mausoleum.

Ngouabi was president of the People's Republic of the Congo and president of the Congolese Party of Labour from 1970 to 1977 and was assassinated in March 1977. He visited China in July 1973 and made contributions to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the Congo and China.

## Talks With Premier

OW041642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his Congolese counterpart Louis Sylvain Goma today held talks in a friendly atmosphere on the promotion of Sino-Congolese economic cooperation.

The Congolese prime minister said that the development of Congolese-Chinese relations is marked by the exchange of visits of senior government officials between the two countries and diversified cooperation on economy and technology. He cited the construction of some projects in the Congo as proof that the cooperation between the two countries is fruitful. He also said that the Congo cherishes its friendship with China.

Expressing his gratitude to the Congolese Government and people for their warm welcome and hospitality, Premier Zhao declared that the Sino-Congolese relations have always been good since the establishment of the diplomatic ties. The peoples of the two countries have sympathized with and backed each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism as well as in their national construction, he noted.

The Chinese premier stated that Sino-Congolese cooperation in economy and technology is satisfactory. He hoped that the projects undertaken by China would be speeded up on condition of good quality of work and the capacity of the completed projects would be fully utilized. Premier Zhao said that both China and the Congo are developing countries and cooperation between them is in the framework of the South-South cooperation. We should make further efforts to seek cooperation in diverse forms and channels on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, so that through it we can provide more experiences for the South-South cooperation," he said.

Attending the meeting were Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Nze and Ministerial Delegate in the Presidency in Charge of Cooperation Aime Emmanuel Yoka, and Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The ambassadors of the two countries were also present at the meeting.

## Confers With President

OW050136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Both Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Congolese President and President of the Council of Ministers Denis Sassou-Nguesso emphasized the independent foreign policies of the two countries and the necessity of strengthening African unity.

Zhao Ziyang explained China's analysis of the current world situation and the guidelines of China's foreign policy. He said China does not play the equidistant diplomacy or attaches itself to any foreign state. It pursues an independent foreign policy, the basic point of which is to stand by the Third World and strengthen its unity and cooperation with the Third World.

Both leaders expressed concern over problems facing Africa. President Sassou-Nguesso referred to the problems of Western Sahara and Chad. He stressed that it is now time for the Third World to eliminate differences and strengthen unity.



Zhao Ziyang said that differences between African countries should be settled through patient consultations. The existence of different views is nothing strange and needs time for reaching an identity of their views. Africa should strengthen unity and not let itself be turned into theater of big power rivalry. It should prevent foreign intervention and big power involvement, he stressed.

Sassou-Nguesso said the Congolese-Chinese cooperation has entered a new stage and the two countries have always supported and sympathized with each other since his visit to China in 1980.

Zhao Ziyang said that President Sassou-Nguesso's four visits to China have made valuable contributions to the growth of Sino-Congolese friendship. He said that the South-South cooperation has a bright future and it is of strategic importance. He hoped that the Sino-Congolese cooperation would set an example for the South-South cooperation.

Sassou-Nguesso said that the views on both sides are clear-cut and that there is no shadow in their bilateral relations. He hoped that the aspiration for the strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries would be realized.

#### Honored at Banquet

OW050220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso gave a banquet at the People's Palace tonight in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Present at the banquet were Premier Zhao's entourage and Chinese Ambassador to the Congo Hu Shudu.

Also present on the occasion were Thystere Tchicaya, member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour and minister of education and Ideology of the party; Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister; Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, finance minister; Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs; other ministers as well as diplomatic envoys to the Congo.

The banquet hall of the People's Palace was decorated with the national flags of both countries and banners welcoming the Chinese premier.

Celebrated Congolese singer Clotaire Kimbolo sang Chinese songs, which were followed by a chorus of "Lingala," a Congolese song of welcome.

The toasts presented by President Sassou-Nguesso and Premier Zhao were punctuated by thunderous applause.

#### Hears President's Speech

OW050144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso spoke highly of the cooperation between China and other Third World countries at a banquet given by him in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today.

He said: "A disunited and weak Africa cannot effectively resist economic crisis. It is known to all that the crisis, provoked by an outmoded and unjust world system, is hitting even harder at the Third World countries."



"The Third World countries should unite as one to smash the traditional program of cooperation imposed by history. They should establish a real structure of joint development within the framework of South-South cooperation, of which we had the chance to draw up a contour during the non-aligned summit in September 1979."

The president said "The North-South dialogue, of which the ultimate goal is the success in establishing a new world economic order, doubtlessly must go through the stage of development and strengthening of the South-South cooperation. At least, this is our conviction."

Reviewing the mutual support and assistance between Congo and China in international affairs since the establishment of diplomatic relations, President Sassou-Nguesso said that Premier Zhao's current African tour was a vivid demonstration of the victory gained by China in foreign affairs. He said that facts have proved that the cooperation between China and its partners in the third World is exemplary and fruitful.

Referring to the international situation, he said: "Both China and Congo are determined to continue to make common efforts to strengthen the struggle of the Third World countries against imperialism, all forces of domination, racism and apartheid, and for the establishment of a fairer and more equitable international system in which the people of all countries could bring their role into full play."

Speaks at Banquet

OW050154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared today that the Chinese Government would like to strive with Congo for new ways of further developing economic and technological cooperation in line with the equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievements of common development.

Toasting at the state banquet held in his honor by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Premier Zhao said that "the Congolese Government has been continuously exploring a way most suitable to the concrete conditions of Congo for the development of national economy and actively exploiting and utilizing the country's rich natural resources. All this has brought about new vigor for the economic and social development and sensibly raised the living and cultural standard of the people. Since last year, the Congolese Government has started to implement its first five-year development plan. The Congolese people are striving for the realization of the planned objectives with full confidence. We sincerely wish you success."

In international affairs, he noted, the Congolese Government has always pursued a policy of non-alignment, fought against imperialism, colonialism, racism and power politics and supported the national liberation movements in southern Africa. It has unswervingly worked for and made positive contribution to the unity, cooperation, peace and stability of the African Continent.

The premier stressed that "a profound friendship exists between the peoples of our two countries." He added: "President Sassou-Nguesso has made valuable contribution to the enhancement of the Sino-Congolese friendship by paying four visits to China." He pointed out that "both Congo and China are developing countries. While backing each other politically, we have also been in economic and technological cooperation, which is fruitful and conforms to the interests of our two peoples."

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Leaves Congo for Zambia

OW050826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Lusaka, Zambia this morning after a 24-hour official goodwill visit to Congo.

During his stay here, Premier Zhao held talks with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma. They emphasized the necessity of strengthening African unity and their respective independent foreign policies as well as diversified cooperation in economy and technology between the two countries.

Arrives in Zambia

OW051106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, arrived here from Brazzaville this afternoon for an official and friendship visit to Zambia at the invitation of the Zambian Government.

Zambia is one of the frontline countries in southern Africa. President Kenneth Kaunda announced Zambia's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on October 25, 1964, the day following Zambia's independence. Since then, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been growing steadily. Premier Zhao's current visit will contribute to the furtherance of their mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

ZHAO TRIP: MORE COVERAGE ON COUNTRIES VISITED

Zaire: Zhao at People's Palace

AB031238 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1148 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jan (AZAP) -- Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Zairian Republic, received at the People's Palace this afternoon Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who has been on an official visit to Zaire since this morning.

The Chinese premier, who arrived at the People's Palace at 1600, watched a cultural show by the Kake Vanguard Party activists group. Before that he listened to the Chinese and Zairian national anthems and inspected an honor guard. He also reviewed troops of the special presidential brigade before visiting buildings of the People's Palace in the company of his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo. The People's Palace was built by the Chinese through Chinese-Zairian cooperation.

The Chinese premier will hold private discussions with Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko at Mont Ngaliema in the evening.

Another meeting, to be attended by the delegations, is also expected to be held.

Zaire: PRC Premier Sees Farm

AB041545 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1220 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, and the delegation accompanying him, on Monday visited the Nsele Presidential Agro-Industrial Domain [DAIPN] with Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, the first state commissioner.

At the end of the visit the Chinese premier signed the golden book and wrote these words: The Republic of Zaire has favorable natural conditions and vast development prospects. The DAIPN is proof of the importance and interest that President Mobutu Sese Seko attaches to agriculture. I wish the DAIPN even greater success.

Earlier, in his welcoming address, Citizen Bongo Polo, general director of the DAIPN, recalled that on 24 November 1965, when the high military command offered him the leadership of the country, President Mobutu Sese Seko set as a primary objective the restoration of national unity and the guarantee of the security of persons and property throughout the territory. Since then he has been concerned about the country's socioeconomic future. It is with this in view, said Citizen Bongo Polo, that the presidential farm at Nsele was launched. It was designed as a vast agroindustrial complex which was to supplement the production of the rural areas and ensure adequate supplies of pork, chickens, eggs and fresh vegetables and milk.

[word indistinct] The Nsele presidential farm, explained the general director of the DAIPN, Marshal Mobutu assigned it a dual objective: ensuring agroindustrial production to meet ever-increasing food needs and acting as a pilot farm to lead the farming masses and small local livestock breeders by supplying them with the necessary raw materials and services vital to their functioning.

The Chinese premier visited the cattle-feed plant and the poultry farm.

Zaire: Legislator Asked to PRC

ABO41319 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1020 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Citizen Nzondomyo Adokpe Lingo, speaker of the Legislative Council, has been invited to make an official visit to the PRC at a date to be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

This invitation was extended to him on Monday by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang during a working session between the two statesmen at the National Palace.

On that occasion Citizen Nzondomyo said he was pleased to welcome the head of government of a great and friendly country, namely, the PRC. He stressed that Zhao Ziyang's visit reflected the excellent relations that exist between Zaire and China. Besides marking the development of friendly relations between the two countries, he added, this visit also bears testimony to the increasing interest that Beijing and Kinshasa take in strengthening their relations to ensure increasingly fruitful Sino-Zairian cooperation.

The speaker of the Legislative Council hoped that as a reflection of the excellent relations existing between the two governments the parliamentary institutions of the two countries -- China's National People's Congress and Zaire's Legislative Council -- will succeed in developing their relations and thus fully carry out their mission to promote the rapprochement of people in the name of peace, friendship and justice.

Zhao Ziyang said he was pleased to visit the speaker of the National Assembly to whom he conveyed the cordial greetings and friendly sentiments of the Standing Committee of China's NPC. Despite the enormous distance between us, he said, the hearts of our two peoples beat at the same rhythm for strengthening our relations of friendship and cooperation.

During our visit we strongly feel this friendship between our two peoples. Zhao Ziyang recalled that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Zaire 10 years ago, relations between the two countries have developed in all areas. He said he was convinced that their concerted efforts would help consolidate those relations.

In this connection Zhao Ziyang feels that exchanges between the Legislative Council and the NPC constitute a very important factor for the development of friendship between Zaire and China.

The two dignitaries, each in turn, then went on to explain, the nature and functioning of their respective legislative bodies. The Legislative Council has 310 people's commissars while the NPC has more than 3,000 deputies. During the intersession the Standing Committee of the NPC exercises legislative power as the supreme legislative organ. This committee is composed of a chairman, who is also the NPC speaker, about 10 vice chairman and 300 members.

After visiting the Grand Meeting Hall of the Legislative Council, Zhao Ziyang wrote the following in the National Palace's golden book: This is where the Zairian people solemnly declared the independence of the country in 1960. Today your country is striving for economic development in order to consolidate political independence through economic independence. I am convinced that an independent and prosperous Zaire will emerge in the middle of the African Continent.

The Chinese premier, accompanied by his entourage, was taken to the National Palace by Citizen Kamanda wa Kamanda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Zaire: More on Zhao Departure

OW041310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here this morning for Brazzaville after winding up his official and friendship visit to Zaire.

At 8:15 a.m. (local time), President Mobutu Sese Seko went to the Palace of Marble to see off the Chinese premier. Premier Zhao once again expressed thanks to President Mobutu and the Zairian people for their warm hospitality. He also expressed satisfaction over his fruitful visit to Zaire.

Before leaving the Palace of Marble, Premier Zhao wrote the following remarks in the visitor's book: "On the occasion of the new year, I am paying an official and friendship visit to Zaire on invitation. My colleagues and I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to your government and people for their warm welcome and to the friends in the palace for the attentive hospitality accorded us. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely advance along the path of Sino-Zairian friendly cooperation pioneered by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and the late Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. May the flower of friendship of the Chinese and Zairian peoples bloom more colourfully! May the fruit of Sino-Zairian cooperation become more luxuriant!"

At 9:15 a.m., Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage left the international airport of Ndjili by special plane. They were seen off by Kengo wa Dondo, Zairian first state commissioner; Kamanda wa Kamanda, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Sakombi Ekope, governor of Kinshasa; Tuma-Waku, Zairian Ambassador to China; and other high-ranking Zairian officials. Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi, representatives of the Chinese cooperation teams in Zaire and overseas Chinese.

Zaire: PRC To Reinvest Funds

AB041342 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1245 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jan (AZAP) -- During his discussions on Monday with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, announced that in view of the present difficulties, his government has decided that his country's \$100 million loan to the Republic of Zaire will not be repaid but rather reinvested in Zaire.

This decision means that instead of repaying its debt in foreign exchange, Zaire will pay in Zairian currency for its participation in all the Chinese-Zairian joint projects.

It will be remembered in fact that during President Mobutu Sese Seko's official visit to the PRC in 1973, that country granted a loan of \$100 million to Zaire, \$38 million of which was meant for the construction of the People's Palace while the rest was to be used for other sectors including the agricultural and medical fields. The grace period for the repayment of the debt was 10 years and is to expire on 10 July 1983.

This gesture by the PRC conforms with the Chinese tradition of frank and sincere cooperation with Third World countries. President of the Republic Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who is gifted with great foresight, recalled this noble tradition in his speech during the banquet offered in honor of the Chinese guest on Sunday, 2 January 1983.

#### Egypt: New Cooperation Seen

HK050600 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter by Fang Jianxin [2455 1696 2450], GUANGMING RIBAO reporter stationed in Cairo; "Creating a New Phase in Sino-Egyptian Cooperation" -- on Zhao Ziyang's visit to Egypt]

[Text] At the foot of the Great Pyramid, Abdel Hamid Hassan, governor of Giza Governorate, gave Premier Zhao Ziyang a key to Giza city, symbolizing the start of the first leg of Premier Zhao Ziyang's 10-nation African tour. This also opened the way to the "new-born and awakening" African Continent as commended by Premier Zhao.

The Egyptian Government and people attached great importance to and highly appraised Premier Zhao Ziyang's first visit to Egypt and Africa. President Mubarak pointed out: "Premier Zhao's visit to Egypt will open new prospects for the enhancement of relations between our two countries in all domains." For the last few days press circles in Cairo have reported Premier Zhao's visit with the headlines "A New Stage of Cooperation Between Egypt and China" and "A New Starting Point," and further pointed out that the current visit will have a far-reaching influence not only for Egypt but also for the developing African countries and the entire Third World.

In his speech Premier Zhao recalled the historic meeting at the Bandung Conference in 1955 between the late President 'Abd an-Nasir and Premier Zhou Enlai and Premier Zhou's visit to Egypt between 1963 and 1965. Premier Zhao pointed out that this has laid a foundation for the profound friendship between Egypt and China. The two countries have always sympathized, supported and encouraged each other in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. President Mubarak emphasized that in the 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between Egypt and China, the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries has been quite satisfying. He said: "The fraternal cooperation between our two peoples furnishes an eloquent example of the solidarity of Third World nations for peace and progress." We had full confidence in the prospects for cooperation and expressed that he will continue to make efforts to develop this relationship. Premier Zhao fully agreed with this appraisal and said that the talks held between the two countries' leaders will further enhance and develop cooperation between Egypt and China in all domains.

During his visit to Egypt Premier Zhao was warmly welcomed by the local people wherever he went.



One driver for the Presidential Palace told Premier Zhao's entourage: "Since President 'Abd an-Nasir's time to the present you, China, have always supported Egypt when we were having difficulties. You are the most loyal friend of the Egyptian people."

From the talks held between the two countries' leaders to the comments published in Egyptian newspapers and periodicals, the following few characteristics indicate the new relationship in Sino-Egyptian cooperation:

First, it has a foundation as solid as a rock. This foundation is the five principles and the spirit of the Bandung Conference. In his speech Premier Zhao time and again reaffirmed the five principles guiding China's relations with African and Arab countries -- which was put forward by the late Premier Zhou Enlai in his visit to Africa between 1963 and 1964 -- and said that China has consistently adhered to these principles in the past and will continue to stick to and observe these principles in the future. President Mubarak praised the Chinese people as sincere and honorable and who have always remained true to their pledges and dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values.

Second, it has a common faith and objective, that is, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, self-reliance, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. Premier Zhao pointed out that China and Africa experienced similar sufferings and today are confronted with a common arduous task. Both China and Egypt have pursued independent foreign policies and the principle of strengthening economic and technical cooperation with the Third World and establishing a new international economic order. President Mubarak held that cohesion between the peoples of the two countries is based on a solid foundation, deeply rooted in the history of civilization and on a firm commitment to lofty ideals and sublime values, as well as on a comprehensive outlook on the very essence of life.

Third, it has wide domains and bright prospects. Premier Zhao said that his Africa visit was aimed at learning from the African people, promoting understanding and friendship and strengthening solidarity and cooperation. This is a reflection of the great spirit of "seeking for knowledge, friendship and peace" repeatedly stressed by the late Premier Zhou Enlai during his visit to Asian and African countries. It is also a new development that led political cooperation to overall cooperation in economic, technical and other fields under the new historic condition of the African people seeking to develop their national economy and consolidate their political independence. This cooperation will be cumulative and gradually expand over a considerably long period of time. The Egyptian ambassador to China told the news reporters that during his work in Beijing in the past few months, he felt there were wide areas of Sino-Egyptian cooperation. They could exchange experience in the fields of exploring energy resources, agriculture, medical science and even how to protect historical relics.

On 22 December, while meeting with Chinese Embassy personnel working in Egypt and other experts, teachers and students studying in Egypt, Premier Zhao encouraged them to make new efforts and contributions for the development of friendly Sino-Egyptian cooperation.



RENMIN RIBAO ON 'DOUBLE-HUNDRED' POLICY

HK041225 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly and Unswervingly Carry Out the Policy of Having a Hundred Flowers Blossom Together and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend With Each Other"]

[Text] Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is our party's important policy for exercising leadership over scientific and cultural undertakings. It is also a correct policy which is supported by the broad masses of scientific workers.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and after the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee in particular, people at home and abroad have very often talked about the problem of "opening wide" or "tightening." Our party has repeatedly stressed that letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is not an expedient measure, but a basic policy which will be implemented for a long time. At many important meetings, responsible comrades of the CPC Central Committee time and again stressed that we should firmly and unswervingly implement the "double-hundred" policy. In March 1979, at a meeting attended by the party's theoretical workers to discuss ideological guidelines, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "At all events, we should resolutely implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in studying and discussing ideological and theoretical problems. We should firmly implement the policy of 'three-nots,' that is, we should not seize hold of the mistakes of others, not pin political labels arbitrarily and not wield big sticks. We should resolutely implement the policy of emancipating the mind, doing away with superstition and proceeding from reality. All this has been decided by the third plenary session. We should on no account waver in this respect." In October 1979, in his congratulatory speech delivered at the 4th national conference of writers and artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We should continue to stick to the orientation pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong. In other words, literature and art should serve the broadest masses of people, workers, peasants and soldiers in particular. We should stick to implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new and making foreign things serve China and the past serve the present. In artistic creation we should encourage free development of different forms and styles. With regard to artistic theories, we should encourage free discussions between different viewpoints and schools." In February 1980, at a forum on play writing, Comrade Hu Yaobang again pointed out: "We should firmly and unswervingly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in literary and art work, carry forward artistic democracy, stick to the principle of 'three-nots,' that is, we should not seize hold of the mistakes of others, not pin political labels arbitrarily and not wield a big stick. We should truly ensure that people may enjoy their freedom of carrying out literary and artistic creation and literary and art criticism." The "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee once again affirmed the "double-hundred" policy. In other words, the party is implementing a consistent policy toward literature, art, culture, academic learning and intellectuals. No reverse will occur or will be allowed to occur.

Thanks to the resolute and unswerving implementation of the "double-hundred" policy by the CPC Central Committee, in the short period of several years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, scientific and cultural undertakings in our country have been greatly restored and developed. The prosperous development of literary, art and publication undertakings far exceeds that in the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" or the period of 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Take feature films as an example. During the period of 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution," we annually produced 36 feature films on average. During the period of 10 years in the "Great Cultural Revolution," we annually produced 10 on average. In 1979 we produced 65 feature films. We produced 82 feature films in 1980 and 105 in 1981. Compared with 1976, the distribution of various kinds of books and printing of copies in 1981 increased by nearly 100 percent. A number of talented middle-aged writers have come to the fore and veteran writers who gave up writing for many years have gotten a new lease on life and have written new works. Scientific and technological undertakings have developed rapidly and new achievements have been continuously scored. A number of inventions have been commended and awarded by the state. Some of our inventions have been among the best in the world. The development of social scientific undertakings is also conspicuous. In 1966, 14 research institutes of the philosophic and social science departments under the Chinese Academy of Sciences published about 10 academic journals. There were 37 social science research organs in various provinces, municipalities and prefectures. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" a great number of social scientific workers were brutally attacked and persecuted. Scientific research organs were dissolved and research work stagnated. Social sciences were on the verge of destruction. At present, there are 31 research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which publish 58 kinds of academic journals. There are 189 social science research institutes (offices) in 29 provinces, municipalities and prefectures throughout the country. Apart from that, 198 social science research organizations and associations have been established throughout the country. In the study of social science subjects, many items which were regarded as "forbidden areas" have now become the objects of study. The development of our scientific and cultural undertakings has never been so lively and prosperous as it is today.

Practice has shown that adherence to the "double-hundred" policy corresponds with the law of scientific and cultural development, which constitutes one of the important reasons why we have scored remarkable achievements in bringing order out of chaos on the ideological front. Our party will continue to resolutely implement this policy. This is of great significance to the construction of material civilization, socialist spiritual civilization, and socialist democracy and to the fulfillment of the general task in the new period put forth by the 12th CPC Congress, which we should not neglect.

In scientific work, there are many new fields to be opened up, many new subjects to be studied and many new difficulties to be overcome. This applies to natural science as well as to social science. Many important problems arising from the process of building two civilizations need to be given correct theoretical answers in the fields of philosophy, economics, law, sociology, history, literature and art. People need more excellent literary and art works. Without the enthusiasm and creativeness of the vast numbers of scientific and cultural personnel, it is impossible to fulfill all these tasks. In recent years we have vigorously eliminated the wrong ideas of neglecting education, science and culture, and discriminating against intellectuals. We have adopted and will continue to adopt effective measures to implement the policy on intellectuals. In addition to political trust and concern in daily life, it is necessary to create proper and better working conditions for intellectuals, particularly a democratic atmosphere in their work. One of the most important requirements in this aspect is that we must carry out the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Just as the implementation of the important policy of the responsibility system in agricultural production has aroused the enthusiasm of several hundred millions of peasants in their production, the implementation of the "double-hundred" policy in scientific and cultural work is an important policy to arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of intellectuals.

In order to carry out the "double-hundred" policy, we must correctly understand the relationship between the implementation of this policy and the adherence to the four basic principles. As a result of being influenced by "leftist" ideology for quite a long time, some comrades often connect the "double-hundred" policy with liberalism, and put it in an antagonistic position with regard to the four basic principles. Consequently, although they do not openly oppose the "double-hundred" policy, they refuse to resolutely support it. A handful of comrades still treat the "double-hundred" policy as meaning that people can speak and write whatever they like without the slightest consideration of any principles. After vigorously bringing order out of chaos and correcting "leftist" guiding thought, the party has during a certain period emphatically criticized the tendency of bourgeois liberalism which runs counter to the four basic principles. This is absolutely correct and necessary. And all this was not for the abolition of the "double hundred" policy, but for the better implementation of it. The essential points of the "double-hundred" policy are: Practice democratic discussions in academic matters and engage in free competition in art and, through criticism and self-criticism, develop what is correct and progressive to overcome what is erroneous and backward, overcome the false, the evil and the ugly with the true, the good and the beautiful so as to healthily develop the socialist scientific and cultural causes. It is thus evident that the implementation of the "double-hundred" policy absolutely does not mean taking a laissez-faire attitude toward erroneous and backward things. It is totally in conformity with the adherence to the four basic principles. The "double-hundred" policy is totally antagonistic to the cultural despotism of the "gang of four" and also to bourgeois liberalism. It is wrong to confuse the "double-hundred" policy with the liberal approach; and it is also wrong to impute bourgeois liberalism to the "double-hundred" policy. The "double-hundred" policy permits of no bourgeois liberalism; and the correct implementation of the "double-hundred" policy is precisely an effective means to overcome the phenomenon of bourgeois liberalism.

In implementing the "double-hundred policy, we not only must not reject, but we must also not deviate from normal criticism and self-criticism. Comradely and equal discussions and debates are an important method of correctly developing criticism and self-criticism in scientific and cultural work. From the beginning of the latter part of the 1950's, there appeared the "leftist" practice of pinning labels and using the big stick at every turn. By the time when the "gang of four" ran wild, this developed into cultural despotism. There was no normal discussion and debate but only political "mass criticism." The party's fine style of correctly developing criticism and self-criticism has been seriously damaged, and has still not been fully restored even now. On the one hand, at the mention of developing criticism some people suspect that this might mean "tightening." On the other hand, there are indeed a handful of comrades who still resort to "mass criticism." In future we must uphold the development of normal criticism and self-criticism and pay attention to firmly guarding against pinning labels and using the big stick at every turn in the development of criticism.

For the sake of correctly implementing the "double-hundred" policy, the level of party organizations leading scientific and cultural undertakings are the "garden" of socialism, and leading party cadres at various levels should be like hardworking gardeners. They must be imbued with ardent love and tirelessly carry out irrigation, apply the fertilizer, remove the weeds and prevent and control plant diseases and insect pests. They not only must not be irresponsible and allow the weeds to grow, but they also must not allow the brutal trampling of the flowers of reoccur. The 12th party congress has pointed out that the whole party, and party committees at all levels in particular, must uphold the four basic principles and adhere to the correct line followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

They must not only oppose the "leftist" tendency of trying to revert to the erroneous theories and policies which prevailed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" but also the rightist tendency of bourgeois liberalization as reflected in distrust or rejection of the four basic principles. Unremittingly criticizing and correcting the erroneous methods and views which deviate from the four basic principles and scientific and cultural laws are an important guarantee for the development of socialist science and culture.

With more than 30 years of both positive and negative experiences, our party has greatly improved its consciousness and level of leading scientific and cultural undertakings, and its ability to correctly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend has been greatly increased. The broad masses of scientific and cultural workers should clearly understand the glorious mission they shoulder in the new period and keep on heightening their fighting spirit, emancipating their minds and courageously exploring and creating on the basis of practical study. They should give full play to their wisdom and contribute all their enthusiasm and fervor to the flourishing development of socialist scientific and cultural undertakings. The party and the people have placed full confidence and earnest expectations in them. We fully believe that if the broad masses of scientific and cultural workers are united as one and struggle together under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, a vigorous and flourishing new situation will certainly appear in the scientific and cultural undertakings of our motherland.

#### 1ST PLENUM OF 11TH CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

##### Elections Announced

OWO11232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- Communique of the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee:

The 11th CYL Central Committee held its 1st plenary session in Beijing on 31 December 1982. Comrade Wang Zhaoguo presided over the session, which was attended by 261 full members and 51 alternate members of the CYL Central Committee. The plenary session elected by secret ballot the first secretary and full and alternate members of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat and the Standing Committee members of the CYL Central Committee.

Comrades attending the plenary session were received by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; and Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu, alternate members of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. At the meeting Comrade Hu Yaobang made an important speech entitled "You Should Do Better Than We."

Following the elections, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo addressed the plenary session on how to implement the guidelines laid down by the 11th CYL National Congress and how to bring about a new situation in CYL work.

The results of the elections are as follows:

First secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat: Wang Zhaoguo.

Members of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat: Hu Jintao [5170 6930 3447], Liu Yandong [0491 1693 2639] (female), Li Haifeng (female), Ke-you-mu Ba-wu-dong [0344 1429 2606 1572 0710 2639] (Uygur nationality), Chen Haosu and He Guangwei.

Alternate member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat: Zhang Baoshun.

Members of the Standing Committee of the CYL Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Wang Zhaoguo, Tian Hong(female), Liu Yupu [0491 3768 3184], Liu Yandong (female), Yang Chonghui [2799 1504 0565], Ke-you-mu Ba-wu-dong (Uygur nationality), Li Zhilun, Li Keqiang [2621 0344 1730], Li Xueju, Li Haifeng (female), He Guangwei, Song Defu, Zhang Baoshun, Chen Haosu, Zhao Ximing, Hu Jintao and Jia Chunwang.

#### Hu Yaobang Speech

OW050125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- "Young comrades should surpass the older generation," and this slogan should become a general opinion of the whole party. This is what Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee said in an important speech delivered at the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee on 31 December 1982.

In connection with this point, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out in his speech the dual responsibility shouldered by young cadres.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: By "young comrades," I mean more than just you, the 314 members and alternate members of the CYL Central Committee; I mean the group of at least 5 million persons or more, including all CYL cadres and young cadres on all fronts. By "the older generation," I mean the veteran party members and veteran cadres, including the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. "Young comrades should surpass the older generation," and this slogan should become a general opinion of the whole party. You CYL cadres must understand that you have two tasks to undertake. One task is to lead, unite and educate CYL members and youth to stand in the forefront of the four modernizations and struggle courageously. The other task is to be prepared to replace the older generation and carry on the great undertakings pioneered by the older generation. Every young cadre should fully understand this dual responsibility, no matter which front he is working on.

Hu Yaobang explained this dual responsibility in three points.

He said: First, young comrades should surpass the older generation. Today is the last day of 1982, and it will be 1983 tomorrow when all of us will be a year older. The adjective "old" in such words as "old comrades," "old revolutionaries" and "older generation" means that those comrades and revolutionaries and that generation are about to descend the stage of history and disappear. This is an irresistible natural law. We have approximately 2 million cadres now over 60 years old. Those holding leading party and government posts at various levels are primarily old comrades. Old revolutionaries have been pushed into leading posts by history. Are they capable? The answer is partly yes and partly no. They are capable because they have accumulated fairly rich experience and acquired certain political prestige in the party and among the people in the course of long struggle. Their experience and prestige are very valuable. Their shortcomings are: 1) they are, after all, advanced in age; and 2) they do not have sufficient modern scientific and cultural knowledge. The Chinese revolution began in the countryside and triumphed by encircling the cities from the rural areas. Many of our veteran comrades did not have sufficient school education due to the long war environment. As they are advanced in age, they are indeed incapable as far as scientific and cultural knowledge is concerned. An individual will sooner or later disappear from history, but mankind will not. A piece of work will finish, but our great cause will not.



Take your 11th CYL National Congress for instance. It opened and then it also ended. However, the socialist cause and the communist cause to which we have dedicated ourselves will not end. The undertakings pioneered by the older generation and the cause of the Chinese people's revolution and construction will always forge ahead toward higher and higher stages.

He said: To quadruple the gross annual value of our industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000 depends primarily on middle-aged and young cadres and persons now under 55. After this objective is achieved, the scale of construction will become still larger and things will become even more complex. Then the new persons who succeed the older generation will be required to have a higher level of knowledge and leadership. Historical development requires young comrades to surpass us, and this is a demand of objective reality. Every young cadre should keep this clearly in sight and anticipate the heavy responsibility that he will shoulder 10 or 20 years from now.

Hu Yaobang said: Second, young comrades can surpass us. Today you have a better environment for study than the older generation had. Many of our comrades did not have the opportunity to attend schools, and the conditions for self-study were very poor 30 or 40 years ago. For instance, when we were in Yanan, we did not have as many books as you have now, and we had very few reference books and a very small number of teachers. The present conditions for study are much better. Moreover, since the present political life of the party and the state is normal, people can say what they think. This is totally different from the days of the 10 years of internal disorder. In those days whoever expressed a different view was labelled an "absolutely unrepentant capitalist roader." Of course it is possible that the practice of abusing one's power to label others has not completely disappeared in some localities, but it is now, after all, illegal.

Hu Yaobang disagreed with those who describe people around the age of 30 as a "lost and wasted generation."

He said: It is a fact that many young people did not attend school during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In this sense, people have a certain reason to describe them as "wasted," but this is not the fact and truth about the whole. Generally speaking, our country has been in a period of great change, turmoil and development for the last several decades. In the late 1940's an earth-shaking change caused New China to emerge from the old. People in their 30's or 40's were born in that period of great change. As they grew up during the 10 chaotic years many of them were deprived of a normal education, and this is a pity. However, if we seriously think of the big disaster and losses suffered by our country, our people and our party due to the turmoil of those 10 years, we can draw some lessons. The 10 years of turmoil itself was precisely a very good political lesson. After our efforts to set things right brought about a big improvement in the situation, we are now in a period of great development. The historical course traversed by people in their 30's or 40's precisely covered the period from the great change to the great development through the great turmoil. We should assume a cool-headed attitude toward historical events and should not think of only the suffering. We can usually draw useful lessons from unpleasant or even bitter experiences if we have a correct attitude toward them and deeply understand them. In this way, a bad thing can be made to give very good service. Therefore, it is a rare opportunity for young people in their 20's, 30's and 40's to have gained experiences from both the great social change and the great political change in China. Money cannot buy the experience of telling wrong from right, preventing what is wrong and carrying forward what is right. Nor can such experience be learned from books alone. Although the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a waste as regards school education, people learned a great deal in those years as far as political experience was concerned.



He said: According to the Marxist viewpoint, revolutionary practice can serve as the greatest school. Young comrades' experiences in Chinese society's big changes, big chaos and big developments are in themselves practices and are experiences learned from this great school. Do not think that we have experienced nothing but suffering. It is quite good that some young people have endured some suffering and made mistakes. When some comrades see young people make mistakes, they think that they are no good. This is a mistake of judging people from a rigid viewpoint. Comrade Mao Zedong told us constantly that making mistakes is not dreadful because, as an immunization shot that can help a person increase his immunity from disease, if a person makes mistakes but later realizes his mistakes and stops making more mistakes, he might become more politically mature and might have learned more things than ever before. We should not belittle two types of experience. One is the correct experience, and the other is the experience of making mistakes. In particular, we should not slight the experience of making mistakes.

He said: More comrades should be helped in understanding why revolutionary practice can serve as the greatest school. In particular, young comrades must dare to involve themselves in practice. As long as they are willing to humbly experience the situation and constantly think about it and study it intensively, they can learn a lot of things in the course of practice. Knowledge from books alone is not enough. Rational knowledge cannot be firmly grasped without the foundation of perceptual knowledge. The situation in China shows that the next several decades will be decades in which the Chinese people will accomplish the utmost in increasing their level of understanding and improving their abilities. What I say, that you can do better than the older generation, is based on natural law and on the trend of historical development. Our party and socialist system have provided numerous favorable conditions for young people in this regard. Of course not all the conditions are good; some are not so good; but on the whole the situation is much better than before.

Hu Yaobang said: Thirdly, young comrades must rely on their own hard work in order to do really better than the older generation. According to what we hope for and want, young comrades should and can do better than the older generation. But this does not mean that you have already done better than the older generation. On the whole, we must truthfully admit that you are not yet as good as the revolutionaries of the older generation. Besides, not everyone of you can do better than us. During the historical process, there are invariably some garbage, rejects and dregs. We hope there will be very little such dregs among young people. Young people should keep forging ahead and exert great efforts to surpass our generation. How should they keep forging ahead? Your congress has said a lot about this and the CYL constitution has also set forth five requirements for the league cadres: they must be politically firm, study assiduously, work hard, have a down-to-earth work style and have lofty moral character. If there is anything more I can hope for, I would hope that they will constantly struggle against their own weaknesses and shortcomings.

Every one of our comrades has his own weaknesses, shortcomings and even mistakes. However, according to my view, young people in general show two kinds of weaknesses. One is their failure to exert themselves while the other is their scorn of the masses. Since ancient times there have been many venerable elders and persons of virtue who advised the youths in this regard. There is also a saying about this: "If one does not exert oneself in youth, one will regret it in old age." For several decades Comrade Mao Zedong also advised the young people on this. However, many people often look back at themselves only after reaching 40 or 50 and then realize that they have wasted their time since they did not exert themselves when they were young. They have constantly taken this kind of "medicine of repentance." Young people have a pioneering spirit. Fearing nothing at all, they dare to speak up and do things. This is good. However, they must guard against relaxing their own efforts and despising other people.

He said: There are no omniscient or omnipotent people in the world. As long as one is good at unifying people to work together, at turning negative factors into positive factors and at cooperating with the comrades inside and outside the party and working together with them, one should be regarded as a fairly good leader. Our party's past experience has indicated that it is impossible for one to solve problems if one refuses to rely on all the people and prefers to push one's way by shoving and bumping by oneself. Only by relying on the enthusiasm of all the people and on unifying and organizing all the forces will it be possible to do things well. This requires that all comrades impose strict demands on themselves and maintain close ties with the masses at all times. Naturally we will inevitably encounter difficulties when we carry out our work. After you return it is not certain whether you will be able to make a breakthrough in your work. When you run into a situation like this, you should not complain. First of all, you must not blame others nor should you blame the circumstances. You should always first ask yourself if you have tried to find a solution or not and imposed strict demands on yourself. In this way, you will never come to grief or be fooled, or at least you will come to less grief or be fooled to a lesser degree. At all times you must impose the highest demand on yourself and closely rely on everybody and learn from other strong points to offset your weaknesses in order to make progress together. I hope that all CYL members and cadres will take the lead in acting this way.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in conclusion: We are promoting a spiritual civilization. The people of the older generation regard the young people's ability to surpass the old as the happiest event in their lives while the younger comrades regard the task of learning from and surpassing the older generation as the greatest responsibility assigned them by history. This represents the loftiest spiritual civilization in the relations between the new generation and the older generation. It is necessary that our young comrades not only pay lip service to this. Instead, they should truly work hard and in a down-to-earth manner to achieve their goal. You members of the CYL Central Committee must also think of some ways to set up an evaluation system to conduct yearly evaluations. Our goal is so ambitious and our ideals are so lofty that I think we should check our cadres and evaluate them.

A revolution is just like a contest. I hope that you comrades will not lag behind in this era of ours when everyone is going full steam ahead. Naturally, there will be some people who lag behind. There are no problems if one lags behind temporarily. We will not use the big stick. Everything will be all right if one catches up. I hope that you comrades will not lag behind. I also believe that you comrades will not lag behind.

Wang Zhaoguo Address

OW011234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee today, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, urged league organizations and cadres at all levels to earnestly carry out the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress so that all league cadres and members and young people will deeply understand the earnest expectations the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have for young people, and so that young people will understand their role and responsibilities in creating a new situation of socialist modernization, stand on the forefront of socialist modernization and do all jobs well.

Wang Zhaoguo said: 1983 is the first year of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization -- a call issued by the party -- and also the first year of implementing the new constitution and striving for the nation's long-range peace and stability.

Not long ago, the party Central Committee again stated that reforms must be resolutely carried out and special attention must be given to the economy. The tasks for 1983 have thus been clearly defined. During the new year, all comrades of the CYL must have a new understanding of the situation and their tasks, further heighten their spirit, work even harder and strive to create a new situation for the work of the CYL.

Wang Zhaoguo continued: There must be a new breakthrough in the operation of the league next year, particularly with regard to improving social conduct. We must fight a tough battle in this area and contribute our efforts to it. New progress must be achieved with regard to organizing young people to study general knowledge and science. Consolidation of the basic league organizations and the training of league cadres must be properly carried out.

Wang Zhaoguo said: To create a new situation, members of the CYL Central Committee, which is the new leading collective, must have a new work style. They must display the spirit of going all out and working diligently. They must take advantage of their youth and study assiduously, and they must strengthen their unity and bring the collective wisdom and strength into full play. He hoped that all the members and alternate members of the CYL Central Committee will set strict requirements for themselves, work hard and study hard so as to justify the great trust placed in them by the broad masses of league members and young people.

#### FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

##### Leaders Meet Delegates

OW301550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- A number of Chinese veteran revolutionaries met delegates to the youth league congress in the last two days, encouraging them to contribute more to their motherland.

Among the veterans were Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Zhang Aiping, Jiang Hua, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi and Wang Shoudao, who visited delegates from Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang Provinces, Tibet Autonomous Region and Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Hunan Provinces.

Yu Qiuli met delegates from Jiangxi Province in Zhongnanhai, the site of the central organs. He encouraged the young people to carry forward revolutionary tradition and combine communist idea with their work.

Song Renqiong called on delegates from Yunnan Province and was welcomed with songs and dances. He said that this reminded him of his youth. He asked the young people to do more in the construction and defence of the southwest frontier of the country.

Zhejiang delegates called on Tan Zhenlin, who is now in hospital. During the meeting, Tan Zhenlin called on the youth league to do a good job in population control. He asked the youth league to encourage young people to have only one child.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme addressed the Tibetan delegates in the Tibetan language. The delegates are asked to be models in promoting solidarity among the nationalities.

Zhang Aiping wrote inscriptions in beautiful calligraphy as a souvenir for delegates from Jiangsu Province.

## Wan Li, Others Meet Delegates

OW011414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrades Wan Li, Huang Kecheng, Jiang Hua, Liu Lantao and Kang Keqing respectively held discussions with delegates from Shandong, Beijing, Anhui, Hunan, Shaanxi, Jiangxi and railway departments attending the 11th CYL National Congress on 30 or 31 December. Comrade Su Yu wrote a letter to the presidium of the CYL congress and delegates from Hunan attending the congress. They encouraged young people to inherit the revolutionary tradition and play their role well as a shock brigade in socialist construction.

Comrade Wan Li met with CYL congress delegates from Shandong, Beijing, Anhui and railway departments at the Great Hall of the People this evening. He said to the young people: The working conditions for young people of your generation are quite different from those for the older generation. We rose in revolution at a time when the motherland either survived or perished. Now the party and the people have prepared very good conditions for you to undertake socialist construction. You should inherit the party's fine tradition and acquire various abilities. Young people should march at the head of the people throughout the country and take the lead in performing work in all fields in order to undertake our country's four modernizations faster and better.

He said to CYL congress delegates from Beijing: The work in the capital should develop ahead of that in other parts of the country, and it is all the more necessary for CYL members to take the lead in this regard.

Comrades Huang Kecheng and Jiang Hua successively met with CYL congress delegates from Hunan today. Comrade Huang Kecheng said: It is necessary for you, members of the younger generation, to accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered by us members of the older generation. Now that the channel has been opened and the course has been clearly charted, it is a golden opportunity for you to give full play to your abilities. He hoped that CYL members and other young people would strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, work hard to step up the building of spiritual civilization while building a material civilization, and turn the CYL into a big communist school.

Comrade Liu Lantao called on CYL congress delegates from Shaanxi on the evening of 30 December.

Comrade Kang Keqing met with CYL congress delegates from Jiangxi today. She encouraged members of the younger generation to shoulder heavy historic responsibilities, to study and work hard, to throw convention to the winds, to foster new habits and to successfully build the socialist motherland.

In his 29 December letter to the presidium of the CYL congress and delegates from Hunan attending the congress, Comrade Su Yu said: "Young people are the hope of our motherland and nation. I fervently hope that, guided and inspired by the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and this CYL congress, you will work hard to bring about a new situation in CYL work; unite and encourage large numbers of young people on various fronts to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, to study hard and to do pioneering work through arduous effort; and do your share in bringing up and training millions of qualified successors to the revolutionary cause."

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PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### Ulanhu at Tea Party

OW020945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission held a tea party this evening at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities to entertain minority nationality delegates attending the 11th CYL National Congress. More than 260 minority nationality delegates to the 11th CYL Congress attended the tea party together with Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Baiqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao and Burhan Shahidi, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Also present at the tea party were Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation; and Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee.

Wu Jinghua, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, presided over the tea party.

Ulanhu spoke at the meeting. He said: The CYL organizations of various levels in the minority nationality areas have led the young people of all nationalities in rallying closely around the party Central Committee and following the party in advancing through the historical change; they have done a great deal of work and achieved considerable successes in implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and pushing forward the modernization drive in the minority nationality areas.

He expressed his confidence that in the new year the CYL will surely become increasingly important force and active factor in the country's social and political life and modernization drive, and will certainly unite more young people of all nationalities to make new contributions to achieving the great goals set at the 12th party congress, creating a new situation in the work of the CYL in the minority nationality areas and further strengthening and developing the socialist national relations in our country.

Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, also spoke at the tea party.

Artists of various nationalities of the Central National Song and Dance Ensemble and delegates performed theatrical numbers at the tea party. A warm atmosphere of national unity prevailed at the tea party.

Other responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and some of the members of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission were present at today's tea party.

#### Xi Zhongxun Meets Delegates

OW021300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- On 1 January Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Bo Yibo and Xiao Ke met separately with delegates from Shaanxi, Ningxia, Qinghai, Guangdong, Shanxi and Hunan who attended the 11th CYL Congress. They encouraged the young people to act as vanguards and shock workers and to contribute more to socialist modernization.



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When meeting with the delegates from Shaanxi, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said he noted three good things about the 11th CYL Congress: 1) It was a good meeting characterized by democracy, unity and success; 2) it adopted a good work report; and 3) it elected a good leading body. These were mainly the results of implementing the party's principle of democratic centralism. He said, without following the mass line and developing democracy, we cannot hope to do our work well. Your congress was successful because it displayed the party's democratic style and the CYL's fine traditions.

He said: China's 250 million young people are that most dynamic force in social activities which can bring about good social conduct if it is used properly. 1983 is a crucial year both politically and economically and it is crucial to fundamental improvements in party work style, in the economic situation and in social conduct. We should make our first move today. We should race against time and not waste even a minute. As the ancient saying goes: Time cannot be bought with gold. In particular, when you are young, you should spend all your time on study to acquire professional knowledge and become talented in many fields so as to shoulder the heavy tasks entrusted to your generation by the party and the people.

Today Comrade Xi Zhongxun also visited 11th CYL Congress delegates from Ningxia, Qinghai and Guandong.

In the morning, Comrade Bo Yibo met with more than 50 delegates from Shanxi. He encouraged them to foster a firm conviction in communism and be determined to wage lifelong struggles for it. He said: With lofty communist ideals, young people will not be afraid of difficulties and hardships and will dare to struggle against anything bad. Their lives will be meaningful. With lofty communist ideals they will love whatever trades they are in and contribute their share to the four modernizations from their ordinary posts. He said: All work in our society is noble and honorable. You should become tested talented people in all trades and professions. The latecomers surpass the old-timers. This is the law of social development. You young people should surpass old people like us. You have the conditions to surpass us and you definitely will.

When meeting with Hunan delegates, Comrade Xiao Ke joined the young people in reviewing the history of the Chinese revolution in the past century. He hoped that young people would learn from the examples of the forerunners, study and work hard, strive to perform outstanding deeds and contribute their share to the four modernizations of the motherland.

#### Fang Yi, Others Meet Delegates

OW022224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA) -- Comrades Fang Yi, Chen Pixian, Peng Chong and Huang Huoqing paid a visit to the place where delegates to the 11th CYL Congress are staying on 2 January. They separately met with delegates from Fujian, Jiangsu and Liaoning Provinces, extended their new year's greetings to the youths and urged them to add new splendors to the motherland during the new year.

Comrades Fang Yi, Chen Pixian and Peng Chong paid a visit to the place where Fujian delegates are staying and inquired about industrial and agricultural production in Fujian Province. Fang Yi expressed his hopes that the young people would take the lead in promoting both socialist material and socialist spiritual civilization. Chen Pixian said that CYL members are successors to the cause of the party as well as to the cause of communism. He urged the youths to do a good job in their study and work as being good assistants to and a good reserve force of the party. Peng Chong said: Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that the youths should get the better of the veteran comrades.

It is a demand set for the youths by history and it is also the common wish of the veteran comrades. He hoped that the youths would not let veteran comrades down. During his meeting with Jiangsu delegates, he also encouraged the youths to make efforts to gain scientific and cultural knowledge, constantly bring forth new ideas and constantly make progress.

During his meeting with Liaoning delegates, Huang Huoqing said that every delegate, like a battery, had come to Beijing to have himself recharged. After every delegate had been sufficiently recharged, he should go back, generate power and light for the four modernizations and make contributions to the "three fundamental changes" set forth at the 12th party congress.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK311206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Strengthen Youth Work With Communist Foresight and Sagacity"]

[Text] The 11th CYL National Congress concluded in a warm atmosphere of unity and democracy after successfully fulfilling various tasks. Being a grand meeting to mobilize the youths to march towards socialist modernization, the congress has opened up a new chapter in the glorious history of the CYL. It marks a new stage of the development of the youth movement in our country.

One of the striking characteristics of this congress is that it reflected, from beginning to end, the warm care of our party and the revolutionaries of the older generation for the healthy growth of the younger generation in the political field. It showed that the revolutionaries of the older generation have handed over to the youths the brilliant banner of patriotism and communism and the party's fine tradition and work style. At the same time, it also expressed the love and esteem of the young people of various nationalities for the revolutionaries of the older generation. The CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to youth work and has thus set a good example for the whole party. This will inevitably encourage the whole party to care more about the growth of the young people and the building of the CYL organization.

Why does our party attach great importance to the youth problem and the work of the CYL? This is because youths represent our future and hope. We are now faced with an arduous and complicated task of innovation, which requires the younger generation to dedicate their all. The cause of our party requires us to attach importance to the youth and to actively bring them up.

Undoubtedly, in order to create an new situation in socialist modernization, we are specially in need of a shock brigade of young people who have both communist ideals and modern scientific knowledge. They are required to combine their revolutionary spirit with a realistic attitude and to make unremitting efforts to fulfill the arduous and complicated tasks of construction and reform which we are faced with today. They are required to carry on the party's fine traditions and make continuous efforts to blaze new trails. For this reason, our party must arouse the sense of historic responsibility and sense of glory of the young people so that they can take as their own duties the realization of the four modernizations and the realization of quadrupling output. On our march towards socialist modernization, our party is treating the problem of strengthening youth work and giving play to the role of youths as a strategic problem for the realization of the four modernizations. We must resolutely overcome such shortcomings as looking down upon youth work and not caring for and being reluctant to offer help to young people, which does exist among some comrades, and adopt effective measures to give prominence to the education and training of young people.

Another reason why our party has attached great importance to youth work is that in the course of cooperation between old and new cadres and the replacement of the old by the new, thousands upon thousands of reliable revolutionary successors must be selected and trained from among the youth. In a broad sense, the training of successors is a problem of educating the younger generation, that is, a problem of making more and more young people become communists. To train successors is a fundamental task for the CYL, for it is an important channel of training cadres for the party. At present, in order to suit the situation of cooperation between old and new cadres and the replacement of the old with the new, the whole party must pay special attention to and give play to the role of the CYL as a reserve force, and without interruption infuse new blood to the party and government departments at various levels as well as to economic and cultural organizations by providing them with qualified and outstanding young cadres from this communist school. This is an important matter concerning the overall situation and a sacred duty for the CYL to the party.

The reason our party has attached great importance to youth work also lies in ensuring and promoting the stability and development of our society and our political life. Since the average population of our country has become younger, the reflection of various social problems among youth has become more prominent. On the other hand, due to the disastrous damage in the economic field during the 10 years of internal disorder and its negative effect, we will lack a sufficient material base for the time being to solve the practical difficulties encountered by youth, such as their difficulties in schooling, employment and housing. These problems can only be solved step by step in the progress of history and through the unyielding efforts of the people throughout the country, especially of the youth. In this connection the key problem is that our CPC and CYL organizations at various levels must, from now on, acquire the ideology of serving youths, adopt an active attitude to care for, understand and guide youths, and help them in their political and daily life. It is especially necessary to foster healthy opinions and an atmosphere of making progress through self- and mutual education of youths, so that they can understand the difficulties of our country at present, and take a correct attitude to overcome the difficulties with their own efforts. Thus, not only will the ideological situation of youths be stable, but in addition the whole social atmosphere will be improved.

Caring for the youth and CYL work with communist foresight and sagacity is an important matter for the whole party. In its congratulations to the 11th CYL National Congress, the CPC Central Committee emphasized that "in our great socialist motherland, the youth love the motherland and the motherland cultivates the youth; the youth love the party and the party guides them to march toward a bright future; the youth show respect and love for the revolutionaries of the older generation, and the veteran revolutionaries, who stand high and see far, help the latecomers surpass the old-timers." The 11th CYL National Congress once again declared to the whole country and the whole world that the close relations and solid unity between the old and new cadres in our country have further developed and strengthened. This new relationship will greatly strengthen the unity and creativeness of the Chinese nation and will make our socialist modernization drive forge ahead and bring about changes day after day.

#### COVERAGE OF OVERSEAS CHINESE CONFERENCE

##### Leaders Attend

OW021218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- A national conference commending advanced individuals and collectives from among the returned overseas Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and those engaging in overseas Chinese affairs, opened in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The conference, sponsored by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, was attended by 513 delegates of 13 nationalities, including scientists, writers, workers, rural commune members, technicians, teachers, medical workers, sportsmen, army men and service workers.

Since nation-wide liberation in 1949, about one million overseas Chinese have returned from all parts of the world. Family members of the Chinese nationals residing abroad number more than 20 million.

Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong and Liao Chengzhi, as well as Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, attended the conference and met with the delegates before the opening session.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, wrote an inscription for the conference: "Compatriots at home and abroad work in concert for China's prosperity."

In a letter of greetings, Deng Yingchao said: "The returned overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals residing abroad and their family members at home are a force not to be ignored in the construction of our great motherland; it was so in the past, and so will it be in the future." She urged them to join the people of all nationalities in an effort to open up a new situation in China's socialist modernization and bring about the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Amid warm applause, Liao Chengzhi extended warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council. He said: "The returned overseas Chinese and family members of the Chinese nationals residing abroad have in the past 33 years made significant contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction."

He recalled the brilliant deeds of the patriotic compatriots over the past century in the struggle for China's independence, freedom and happiness. He said: "The party Central Committee sincerely hopes that you and other advanced elements among the returned overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad will unite with others and guide them to work for a prosperous, strong and united China along with people of all nationalities in the country."

Lin Yixin, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, said: "The Chinese Government encourages Chinese nationals residing abroad to observe laws of the countries of residence and live in peace and friendship with the local people so as to promote China's friendly relations with those countries and safeguard world peace."

He said that economic cooperation and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges between Chinese nationals residing abroad and the motherland are welcome under the principle of mutual benefit. He said, in line with the new constitution, "We will earnestly protect the legitimate rights and the interests of Chinese nationals residing in other countries and those of the returned overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad."

A message of greetings was also read out from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the All-China Women's Federation, the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of China, the China Association for Science and Technology and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.



## Liao Chengzhi's Report

OWO31219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA) -- Text of Comrade Liao Chengzhi's report: "Achieve Unity and Work Hard To Invigorate the Chinese Nation" delivered today at the national conference commending advanced individuals and collectives from among returned overseas Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and those engaged in overseas Chinese affairs:

Comrades: The national conference commending advanced individuals and collectives from among returned overseas Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and those engaged in overseas Chinese affairs has opened! Not long ago, the party's 12th national congress formulated the militant program and a series of guidelines and policies to create a new situation for the overall development of the socialist modernization program, and showed the people of all nationalities throughout the nation the bright prospects for invigorating the Chinese nation. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has adopted a new constitution to run the state and stabilize the country and the Sixth 5-Year Plan that has boosted popular morale. Our great motherland is forging ahead courageously toward the magnificent goal of thriving and becoming even more prosperous in the development of the four modernizations program. The convocation of this grand conference by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese at this important historical moment is of great significant meaning. This is a grand gathering, unprecedented in size, of heroes from among the returned overseas Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals abroad and those engaged in overseas Chinese affairs. This is also an oath-taking conference for them to march forward courageously in fulfilling the magnificent task laid down by the party's 12th national congress. Entrusted by the party Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to extend many warm greetings to the conference and my heartfelt respects to the advanced individuals and collectives from among returned overseas Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and to those engaged in overseas Chinese affairs who are diligently working in all fields of endeavor at the beginning of this year.

During the past 33 years since the founding of the nation, the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese and their family members have shared weal and woe with the motherland, and made major contributions to socialist revolution and construction on the rough militant course. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the enthusiasm for socialism of the returned overseas Chinese and the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad has been further aroused. They have become a vital, active force in developing the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. A large number of advanced elements and collectives has emerged. You are the outstanding representatives of this contingent. You have cherished the motherland, the party and socialism, and are full of confidence in the bright future of the great motherland. You have lofty ideals and the spirit of getting on with the job in dedicating yourselves to the realization of these ideals. You are so devoted to public service as to forget your own interests, and you sacrifice your own interests for the sake of others. You always concern yourselves with the collective and unite with the masses. Studying assiduously and working hard, you are bold in making innovations, and scoring outstanding achievements at your various posts. You deserve to be called advanced elements for socialist modernization and outstanding sons and daughters of the Chinese nation.



To cherish the motherland and native places is a remarkable tradition of the broad masses of overseas Chinese. During the past century and more, the patriotic overseas Chinese of the older generation have scored glorious and heroic achievements in the fight for the independence, freedom and well-being of the motherland. In this regard, many people have shed their blood and laid down their lives.

In fulfilling the magnificent task during the new historical period as laid down by the party's 12th national congress, the party and the state have urged the returned overseas Chinese and the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad further to bring into full play their glorious tradition of patriotism. Patriotism has different specific contents in different historical periods. During the period of democratic revolution, the Chinese people's patriotism was mainly reflected in courageously participating in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Today, the Chinese people's patriotism is demonstrated by cherishing our great socialist motherland and offering all their strength in building China into a highly civilized and a highly democratic modern socialist nation. This is something inevitable in the historic development and the scientific conclusion drawn by the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese and the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad while they engage in revolution and construction themselves.

Our motherland has a large population, but a weak foundation. In addition, under the influence of the "leftist" ideas, our economic construction has suffered several major setbacks in past years, and our national economy is still quite backward. However, backwardness in our economy cannot shake our absolute sincerity in cherishing the motherland. The setbacks on our road of advance cannot weaken our strong determination to work hard for the prosperity of our country. On the contrary, it can only help to strengthen our strong determination to build our motherland and temper us to become even more unflinching and mature. Our party and people, who are good at assimilating experience from our mistakes and setbacks, have already marched forward in giant and majestic strides. We should fill ourselves with full confidence in the bright future of our socialist motherland.

The Chinese nation is a diligent, courageous nation with high aspirations and great ability. Having gone through all types of painstaking struggles, the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the CPC, have won China's independence and the nation's liberation, destroyed the exploitation system, established the socialist system and won tremendous achievements in socialist construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, during the short period of four years, has triumphantly brought about tremendous changes of a historical nature. It has not only created a lively political situation of unity and progress, but has also brought about inspiring changes in our economic situation. The general popularization of the responsibility systems in agriculture and the implementation of the party's various policies for rural areas have brought about continuous, overall increases in agricultural production. The vast countryside is thriving, and the production of manufactured consumer goods is developing rapidly. Each passing day there are more supplies on the market. In the course of readjustment, production in heavy industry is once again on the rise. Marked improvements have been made in our financial situation. We have made progress in developing our national economy healthily.

On the other hand, we look at the world today. In recent years, many nations have been faced with political chaos and economic recession. Production is stagnant or low. The number of unemployed rises, while national debts become heavier and heavier, and inflation becomes worse and worse.

This sharp contrast has made us remember Comrade Mao Zedong's famous poem: "Crossing these blue hills adds nothing to one's years; the landscape here is beyond compare." The progress made in the motherland and her glorious future have inspired the people of all nationalities in the country, as well as the broad masses of overseas Chinese who share weal and woe with the fate of the motherland. Chinese nationals residing abroad feel joyous about the motherland taking the road of resurgence. They also pay close attention to and support the vigorous development of construction in the motherland. It is our belief that by relying on our own people's diligence and wisdom, our great motherland is definitely able to become a strong and prosperous nation before the turn of the century, standing lofty and firm in the East.

"To invigorate the Chinese nation" was an inspiring slogan put forward by "overseas patriots" 70 years ago to save the motherland from danger. Under the new historical situation today, this slogan has become a spiritual motive force among the people of all nationalities of the motherland, including returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad, to build a modern, powerful socialist country. There are now nearly 1 million returned overseas Chinese and over 20 million relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad working at various posts throughout the country. Among them are workers, peasants and intellectuals. They are a force that socialist modernization depends upon. Many of them are well educated, and many are scientific and technical experts and have extensive contacts and influence with people living abroad. We believe that the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad will certainly work hard to realize their predecessors' brilliant oath, regard it their responsibility to invigorate the Chinese nation and make heroic contributions to the grand task of achieving socialist modernization.

Comrades! A prosperous and strong motherland will not drop from the sky, nor will it be a gift from other countries. It can only be realized by ourselves, the Chinese people, through common efforts and arduous struggle. The 12th party congress pointed out that within the next 5 years we should bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. It also pointed out that, during the period ahead, we must systematically accomplish the tasks of restructuring the administrative and economic set-up, energetically building a socialist spiritual civilization, strike at serious crimes that undermine the socialist economy and other serious crimes that undermine socialism, and rectify party style and consolidate the party organization. Of course, there are many other problems we must resolve, but as long as we pay special attention to these four important tasks, we certainly can attain a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style within the next 5 years, and bring about a reliable guarantee for smoothly accomplishing our country's magnificent cause of socialist modernization. We must also realize that there will be all sorts of difficulties during the great journey in the new historical period and that we must struggle against these difficulties and advance. While confronting difficulties, looking on with folded arms, indulging in empty talk, shaking heads, sighing, showing timidity and wavering are expressions of cowards and sluggards which must be despised, only those who work hard, who assiduously do solid work, who go all out and work strenuously, and who courageously dedicate themselves to work will be respectable, heroic fighters in the new historical period. Returned overseas Chinese, relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad and those engaged in handling overseas Chinese affairs must regard what they are now doing as doing their little bit to help achieve the magnificent four modernizations.

They must, directed by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, heighten their sense of responsibility and honor, throw themselves into the great cause of building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, actively support and participate in restructuring the administrative and economic set-up, consciously foster and carry forward a new socialist order, resolutely combat all unhealthy tendencies, and courageously struggle against all activities that violate the law and discipline. Returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad who now fight on the agricultural front must firmly carry out the party's agricultural economic policies, perfect the system of production responsibility, learn and apply agricultural science and technology, work energetically to promote food production and economic diversification and struggle to build a more prosperous countryside. Overseas Chinese farms must set an example in building the material and spiritual civilizations and in carrying out the policies of overseas Chinese affairs for the areas in which they are located. Returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad who work in industry and communications, capital construction and financial and trade enterprises must actively implement the policy of making further economic readjustments, work hard for technical reform and innovations, conserve energy and raw materials, lower production costs, improve the economic performance and strive to create first-rate products and services. Returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad who now work on the educational, scientific, cultural, health and sports fronts must actively improve educational, scientific and cultural standards for people of all nationalities and actively contribute to the training of qualified personnel, achieving greater scientific success and building up the people's physical health.

In short, returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad who are working on all fronts must painstakingly study political affairs, general knowledge, and science and technology, constantly raise their political and ideological consciousness, make themselves more educated and professionally competent and work hard. Numerous facts prove that the prosperity of a country and the progress of a nation always require a large number of selfless and dauntless advance personages who walk ahead and inspire, influence and lead other people. The party Central Committee earnestly hopes that all the advanced elements among you, returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad, will unite and lead the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese to carry out arduous struggle, surmount every difficulty and join the people of the whole country to push socialist modernization forward continually.

Comrades! A stronger unity is the source of our strength in building a modern socialist country and that is where lies the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country and countrymen residing abroad. It was because of the strength of unity our nation could recover from the ravages of war and build itself into a stronger country despite repeated invasions. The returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad must strengthen their unity with the people of all nationalities throughout the country and strengthen their unity with countrymen residing abroad, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and compatriots in Taiwan. Returned overseas Chinese, relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad and countrymen living abroad are all descendants of the Yan and Huang emperors and children of our great motherland. Despite differences in ancestry, native place, social stratum and political viewpoint, all countrymen residing abroad avidly love their motherland and hometowns and hope that their motherland will become increasingly stronger and more prosperous. We hope that during the new historical period, the broad masses of countrymen residing abroad will unite on the broadest basis, join hands and work cooperatively for our motherland's prosperity. At the same time, they must strengthen their friendship and unity with the people of all countries in a joint effort to maintain world peace.

We are also facing another important historical task: the struggle to accomplish the sacred mission of national reunification. To conclude as early as possible the unfortunate situation of a divided Chinese nation and to accomplish the great cause of reunification are the common aspirations of people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and of countrymen residing abroad, and are the inevitable trend of historical development. Returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad must bring their role of being a bridge into full play, strive to promote the cause of reunification, exert common efforts to realize the motherland's reunification and write a new brilliant chapter of the glorious history of patriotism displayed by overseas Chinese.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, overseas Chinese affairs have been advancing closely with the party's historical change and major victories have been won in setting right the guiding ideology and practical work. The party's fundamental principles for overseas Chinese affairs and various other policies for overseas Chinese affairs have been further implemented. This is an achievement accomplished by comrades engaged in handling overseas Chinese affairs at all levels and comrades of all departments concerned who have worked hard in close coordination with each other. During the new historical period, overseas Chinese affairs have been brought to an even more important standing. In light of their special characteristics, they are playing an important role in enhancing the four modernizations, in realizing the great cause of national reunification, in promoting friendly ties with people of other countries and in maintaining world peace. The party Central Committee attaches great significance to overseas Chinese affairs and has placed great hopes on them. Overseas Chinese affairs are affairs of the whole party. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over their work in this regard, show fervent concern for the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad both in the political arena and with regard to their work and livelihood so that their enthusiasm can be brought into full play. To adapt overseas Chinese affairs to their important tasks during the new historical period, the overseas Chinese affairs organizations must be further improved and equipped with sound leading groups. The role of various overseas Chinese affairs organizations as the bond between the party and returned overseas Chinese, relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad and countrymen living abroad must be brought into full play. Cadres engaged in managing overseas Chinese affairs must heighten their spirit, work assiduously and strive to create a new situation for overseas Chinese affairs.

Comrades! You come from various fronts. I hope that you will bring back to those various fronts the party Central Committee's earnest hopes and the guidelines and experience of this meeting, unite the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese, relatives of Chinese nationals residing abroad and those engaged in managing overseas Chinese affairs with the people of all nationalities in the country so that they will become a powerful force that can invigorate China and make new contributions to the building of a prosperous, powerful and unified motherland.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK030835 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Prospects for Overseas Chinese Work in the New Period"]

[Text] Under the earnest concern of the party Central Committee and State Council, the largest national commendation meeting of progressive individuals and collectives among returned overseas Chinese, dependents of Chinese living abroad, and overseas Chinese affairs workers since the founding of the state has been solemnly convened in Beijing. The returned overseas Chinese, dependents of Chinese living abroad and overseas Chinese affairs workers attending this grand gathering are outstanding representatives of returned overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese living abroad on all fronts in the country.



As a result of a long period of education and nurturing by the party, they have scored many moving achievements and made valuable contributions in building material and spiritual civilization. We salute and congratulate them!

Fervent love for the motherland is the glorious tradition of the overseas Chinese. The resounding slogan "make China develop vigorously" was first raised by Mr Sun Yat-sen among the overseas Chinese living abroad. During the period of democratic revolution, the overseas Chinese suffered all kinds of hardships together with the people of the motherland and won great merits for the cause of liberating the Chinese people. Since the founding of New China, nearly 1 million overseas Chinese have returned to the motherland's embrace to take part in socialist construction, while over 20 million dependents of Chinese living abroad are working hard at their various posts. Despite the fact that many of them suffered unjust political treatment during the 10 years of turmoil, they never wavered in their love for the motherland, suffered weal and woe with the people of the motherland and struck firm root in the vast motherland. The patriotic spirit of the returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of Chinese living abroad has been still further enhanced in the great era of the 1980's. The hearts of the overseas Chinese living all over the world turn toward the motherland, and they express their love for it in all kinds of ways; they have unbounded hopes in the prosperity of the motherland and the Chinese nation.

The party and government have always attached importance to overseas Chinese work, fully affirmed the historic position and important role of the returned overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese living abroad, and consistently regarded overseas Chinese work as an important component part of the patriotic united front. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government have carried out a series of measures to bring order out of chaos in view of the serious damage done to overseas Chinese working during the 10 years of turmoil, the great majority of victims of miscarriages of justice have been rehabilitated; and most of all the problems involving seizure of private houses belonging to overseas Chinese have been or are being solved. In accordance with the principle "treat equally without discrimination, prohibit discrimination, and take appropriate care," the party and government have formulated a whole series of policies on overseas Chinese affairs, which have protected and aroused the love of the overseas Chinese for their motherland and native places. The new constitution recently adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC clearly stipulates the establishment of an overseas Chinese commission in the NPC and lays down as a regulation "protecting the proper rights and interests of the overseas Chinese and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the returned overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese living abroad." This has provided the fundamental organizational and legal guarantee for overseas Chinese work and fully expressed the concern and love of the party and government for the overseas Chinese compatriots, the returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of Chinese living abroad.

When inspecting Fujian recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphasized that the overseas Chinese are a very great force that should be allowed to make contributions to the motherland. The returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of Chinese living abroad are linked to tens of thousands of compatriots throughout the world; bringing their role into full play is of major importance for bringing about the return of Taiwan to the motherland, fulfilling the great cause of unifying the motherland, developing economic and cultural cooperation and friendly intercourse between China and other countries, and promoting the motherland's four modernizations drive. The overseas Chinese and Chinese people of foreign nationality who are living abroad are all of the yellow race, and there are many outstanding scientists, educators, entrepreneurs and other laborers among them who have not only contributed to socioeconomic and cultural development in their countries of domicile but have also made great efforts for the motherland's four modernizations drive.



We must protect and support their enthusiastic love for the motherland and their native places; and we must warmly welcome those who voluntarily provide advantageous conditions for economic and cultural construction in their native places, without forcing them to do anything they do not want.

The party committees and grassroots party organizations in many places have provided effective support and done a lot of work in this assessment of progressive individuals and collectives in the overseas Chinese system. We must continue to carry forward the fine traditions of the party and government in attaching importance to overseas Chinese work, and strengthen leadership over this work; by carrying out structural reforms and readjustments, we must tangibly strengthen the overseas Chinese affairs organs, build a force of revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized overseas Chinese affairs cadres, and strive to create a new situation in overseas Chinese work. We must further eliminate pernicious "leftists" influence, publicize and implement the party's overseas Chinese policies and properly solve existing problems in implementing the policies on intellectuals and in overseas Chinese housing, property and so on. The higher the patriotic fervor of the returned overseas Chinese and the independents of Chinese living abroad, the more must we be concerned for their hardships and demands. We must hold legally accountable people who violate the legitimate interests of overseas Chinese and dependents of overseas Chinese living abroad.

Overseas Chinese work is extremely important in the new historical period, and there are great prospects for it. The returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of Chinese living abroad, with their initiative fully aroused and working in concert with the overseas Chinese living abroad and the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Taiwan compatriots, are sure to make great new contributions to promoting the motherland's four modernizations drive and accomplishing the great task of reunifying the motherland.

#### NATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD MONTH BEGINS

OW030015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- The mammoth first National Planned Parenthood Publicity Month activities were launched in full on New Year's Day.

A great variety of publicity and educational activities will be unfolded, one after another, in all urban and rural areas throughout the country, beginning this morning, in order to make this basic national policy of planned parenthood known to every household and to mobilize more people to carry out family planning and contraceptive measures.

The main streets of many cities have been freshly decorated with banners to publicize family planning, and they display slogan signboards as well as propaganda arcades. Shops and bookstores have also set up exclusive family planning counters. Special stalls set up to serve children of one-child families will provide children with photographic, barber, bathing and tailoring services free of charge or at reduced prices. Food and other daily necessities will also be provided on a priority basis. Leaders at all levels should not only take the lead in publicizing the work but also extend greetings to one-child families.

Lecture groups, publicity teams and family planning technical teams, organized by people from all circles of society, will put the emphasis of work on rural areas and conduct ideological work face-to-face with the rural masses. Enthusiastic literary and art workers will vividly publicize the party's family planning policy with drama, songs and comic dialogues they have quickly rehearsed.

At the end of last year, publicity month mobilization meetings were held throughout the country. The meetings in Beijing, Wei Monggol, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Hunan, Guangdong, Shaanxi and Gansu were attended by the respective party committee first secretaries, many of whom made mobilization reports.

#### Official Stresses Importance

OW021228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- China will have a law on family planning to control the growth and improve the quality of population, said minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, Qian Xinzong.

Citizens must know their rights and duties on the question of childbirth, so that family planning as a basic state policy can be realized through regular, systematic work, he said.

Writing in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY, he said the new law should be in conformity with China's actual condition and drawn up on the basis of investigation, the sooner the better.

Control of rural population growth will be the focus of attention, he said.

As a result of unchecked population growth, per-capita acreage of farmland has dropped from 0.2 hectares in 1949 to the current 0.1 hectares. 52.7 percent of the grain increased every year in the last 18 years are consumed by the increased population.

He demanded that a responsibility system for family planning be put into practice in the countryside parallel to that for agricultural production. Priority should be given to one-child families, particularly those with a daughter, in allocating farmland, private plots, housing, assignment of production work according to specialties and side-occupations. Social welfare and insurance should be energetically developed to provide a secure life for peasants in old age and change the old belief that people can only depend on their own children when they are old.

According to Qian, China's population had increased about 4.6 hundred million from 1949 to 1982, double and four times the population of the U.S.A. and Japan respectively. The population boom stems from higher birth rate, lower mortality, higher natural population growth rate and longer life span than before liberation and from lacking of governmental understanding of the results of an unchecked population growth on economy and people's livelihood, he noted.

New China's population growth had been through two baby booms: The 1950-1958 period which registered 1.86 hundred million births; the 1962-1970 period with 2.42 hundred million births, and extending to 1975 with another 1.19 hundred million births in the five years between. Average annual births dropped from 20 to 18 millions from 1976 to 1981.

Marked progress in family planning has been made since the 1970's, Qian noted. The natural population growth rate dropped from 26 in 1970 to 14.55 in 1981 per thousand; 60 million less babies were born in these ten years. 12.46 million couples in the country have registered to have only one baby and the number of one-child families has come up to 80-90 percent of couples of child-bearing age in eight provinces and municipalities.

## CHINA DAILY Report

HK040150 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Jan 83 p 1

["By our staff reporter"]

[Text] Persuasive education remains basic for keeping China's population below 1.2 billion by the turn of the century, a target put forth by the party's 12th national congress, held in September.

Qian Xinzong, minister of the State Family Planning Commission told CHINA DAILY: "The nationwide month-long family planning drive that started with the new year is based on massive education. It will give wide publicity to the importance of population control, to the state's birth-control policies and to information about family planning."

During the drive, he said, two kinds of teams will be organized: one for conducting propaganda work and the other for offering guidance in contraceptive techniques. The latter team should be composed of experienced doctors and experts in surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics.

He emphasized that accidents should be avoided in operations such as sterilization, which is encouraged among couples who have had two children.

A sample investigation in Shanghai shows that among women having abortions, 42 percent had taken no contraceptive measures' (one thirds being newly-married couples), 41 percent were due to failure to use contraceptives correctly and the rest were due to premarital pregnancy and other reasons.

On the birth-control programme in the rural areas, Qian said the present rural production responsibility system would not clash with the birth control policies of the state provided massive education work was done well.

"The past two years again saw a somewhat higher net growth rate of population than desirable, especially in rural areas. However, it is our fault for not putting forth in time concrete policies and measures," he said.

He said: "The whole situation changes when a responsibility system for birth control is established. Then, in addition to making family planning policies known to every households, contracts are signed between counties and communes, between production brigades and all child-bearing couples, to guarantee the family planning of each county."

"So long as we encourage the peasants to consider the interests of the state and their own longterm interests, they will practice family planning of their own accord," the minister said.

As for the crime of female infanticide, Qian said that it must be resolutely condemned and the offenders punished.

COTTON OUTPUT IN 1982 HITS ALL-TIME HIGH

OW311304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- China no longer needs to import cotton for its textile industry. The nation's 1982 cotton output and the amount of cotton purchased by the state both hit all-time highs, according to releases from competent central authorities available to XINHUA today.

The country has harvested in 1982 at least 1.65 million tons of cotton and by December, 1.5 million tons had been purchased by the government.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON INTELLECTUAL GROUPS

HK050951 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Lin Fang [2651 2397]: "Wha.'s Wrong With 'Grouping Together?'" --  
"Originally Printed in XINMIN WANBAO [NEW PEOPLE'S EVENING PAPER]"]

[Text] On the question of intellectuals, certain well-known theses arise under certain historical conditions, and when they later ossify, these theses become prejudices. The phrase "the grouping together of intellectuals results in revisionism" is just such an example.

This phrase implies three layers of meaning: One, the more intellectuals, the worse things are; two, people possessing this level of knowledge are dissident elements whose attitude is that "if someone is not the same type of person as me, we cannot possibly think the same way;" three, as soon as this type of intellectual "groups together, the result will be terrible, and revisionism may ensue."

This thesis, when taken to extremes, resulted in the decade of internal disorder we experienced personally. First came the thunderous slogan "Overthrow the authority of bourgeois learning," until primary school teachers and pupils "stopped classes to make revolution," burning books and burying scholars; then came "Occupy the superstructure," exercising "total dictatorship," and subjecting intellectuals to reeducation, to the extent of "breaking them up" and having "big dismissals."

This is just what happened. Knowledge dropped behind to a great extent, and intellectuals fell to the depths one after the other, no longer daring to "group together;" the "Petofi clubs" closed one after another, and a situation arose in which "gods were silent and ferocious devils abounded."

Today, looking back, we can see just how much damage this prejudice caused to our country, and how irrational it was. In the construction of modernization, can we do without the hard work of the intellectuals? Do workers and peasants really have no need for science and culture? What is wrong with intellectuals "grouping together" for the purpose of technical cooperation to tackle problems, or exchanging the results of scholarly enquiry?

In the future, in the process of modernization, we will have brain trusts in all fields. Is not the formation of brain trusts the same as "grouping together?" We may also have all kinds of "advisory centers." If intellectuals gather to form centers, does this not also constitute "grouping together?"

In a country as big as ours there ought to exist so many cultural groups, scientific and cultural research institutes, news publishing organs, and special conferences on such things as the "Dream of the Red Chamber" and Du Fu. If intellectuals do not "group together," how can we create such a flourishing, active situation? How can we build spiritual civilization?

In the end, is the "grouping together" of intellectuals a good or a bad thing? Even today, it is very necessary to clarify this question formally, and come to an understanding of it once more.

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